

# THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1885.

ON A CENTURIAL STONE FOUND AT CHESTER IN 1748,  
NOW IN THE MUSEUM OF THE CHESTER  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BY FRANK H. WILLIAMS.

THE Roman Tablet, of which I now submit a new reading, is the first inscription of a Centurial nature recorded as having been found at Chester. According to Hemingway (i. 396), it came to light "on the 25th of May, 1748, in a garden belonging to Mr. Kenrick, on the banks of the Dee; it was subsequently in the possession of the late Mr. Ogden, and fixed at the end of his garden wall in John Street." Afterwards it became the property of the Dean and Chapter of Chester, and was for some time preserved in the Chapter House of the Cathedral. Last year it was exhibited at a meeting of the Chester Archæological Society by the Dean, Dr. J. S. Howson, who since then has generously presented it to the Society's Museum, where it rests in company with some other stones relating to various *Centuriæ* of the Twentieth Legion.

Having of late made a few memoranda of our Roman Inscriptions, with the object of forming a small Catalogue for the use of the Chester Society, this stone, among the rest, came under my notice, and I have thus been enabled to examine it carefully. The tablet (accurately represented on Plate V.) is, as nearly as possible, in a perfect state. The inscription, which consists of two lines, is fairly well executed, and enclosed within a classic label or ansated border.

Though the stone has been repeatedly noticed by antiquarian writers, yet, strange to say, not a single reliable interpretation of its inscription has been arrived at. This is partly due to a misconception of the lettering, and of the purposes for which the tablet was designed. But the greatest mistake of all has been occasioned by the presence of a supposed "omega" that occurs after the word MAXIMI, near the end of the second line.

Now this is, I feel convinced, nothing more than an *ordinary leaf-shaped point or stop*, such as may be seen on many Roman Inscriptions. The stalk of the leaf happens to be rather worn and obscure; this, and an injury (probably caused by the pick or spade at the time

of discovery), which forms an additional stroke in an opposite direction to its curved apex, have made it assume somewhat the appearance of one form of this Greek letter placed in a slanting direction, thus— $\phi$ . To make this still more apparent I have made a reduced sketch, from which the accompanying woodcut is taken. And so, for over a hundred years, has this unfortunate stone proved a literal stumbling block to epigraphists, who, instead of subjecting it to critical inspection, have accepted the readings of others, and by suggesting interpretations for a character which never existed, have consequently given rise to false data. The lettering is as follows :—

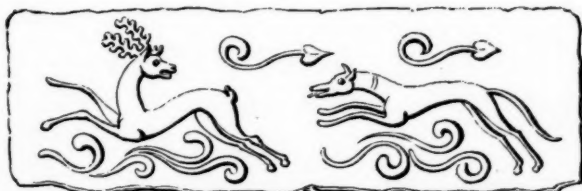


|                         |
|-------------------------|
| COH · I · > OCRATI      |
| MAXIMI $\phi$ L · M · P |

and may be read :—*Cohortis Primae. Centuria Ocrati Maximi. Limes millium pedum* : “ The Century of Ocratus Maximus of the First Cohort. The limit of one thousand feet.” The final letter has, in some instances, been expanded to *passuum*, apparently from the erroneous idea that the tablet was set up to record the formation of this length of a *road*. Indeed, such an explanation will not accord with the known use of these stones, as a thousand paces (or Roman mile) would indicate the restoration of the entire City Walls, in which they were undoubtedly inserted, for this would rest on the assumption that the early Walls were capable of such extensive reparations, which from the comparatively small size of *Deva* is clearly a mistake.

These Legionary Inscriptions no doubt often came together in pairs, each stone having reference to the masonry of which it formed a part. Those on which the name of the officer (Centurion) alone appears, may be regarded as tablets set up at the commencement of the work ; while others, like the above, bearing in addition the number of feet executed, would be the terminal ones, which thus marked the extent and direction of the *limes*. This is brought forward merely as a suggestion, to be applied to the more important lengths of walling, for it has not yet been confirmed by the finding of duplicate tablets. Perhaps in minor repairs, one stone, roughly carved with the name of the century, would suffice.

It is interesting to compare our local tablets with some from the Great Northern Wall of Hadrian, which are larger, and in many cases very elaborately ornamented. Reference is here made to those erected by the *Vexillarii* of the Devan Legion, which have been frequently met with bearing its well-known emblem of the Boar. This device does not occur on any of the Chester Inscriptions yet discovered, though it is stamped upon one variety of the roof-decoration known as the *Antefix*. These, which are formed of terra-cotta, bear in relief the figure of this animal transfixing by the pole of a *labarum* or standard, between the letters LEG XX VV. (*Legio Vicesima, Valens, Victrix*.)



EXAMPLES OF THE POINTED LEAF-SHAPE ORNAMENT ON ROMAN POTTERY.

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A carving in stone, life-size, of the head and shoulders of a boar, was, however, found in this city some years ago.

\* \* Since the above was in type, the following additional remarks have been received from Mr. Williams: "Though the real nature of the supposed "*omega*" must now be apparent, and the reading of the lettering as far as *Maximi*, be allowed as correct, I am not so sure that my explanation of the concluding letters L.M.P. is equally reliable. It may be objected that the P. should precede the M. as the other Roman Inscriptions; again *limes* is a word but rarely met with, as my friend Dr. HUBNER very justly observes.

I may mention that this eminent authority gives "*L(ucius), M(arcus), P(rimus)*, or some other names" as the probable interpretation of these letters, while otherwise receiving my suggestions. In his recent communications he adds "If L means anything relating to the measure, it can only be *longum*, or *murus longus m(ille) p(assus)*. But then remains the difficulty of the position of *mille* before *passus*. So L.M.P. remains doubtful."

Chester.

#### THE SHORE FAMILY OF DERBYSHIRE.

IN Le Neve's "Catalogue of the Knights from the first year of the reign of King Charles the II., during all his reign, those of King James the II., King William and Queen Mary, with their Pedigrees, Collected by Petr<sup>r</sup> Le Neve, Rouge Croix Par<sup>r</sup>uev<sup>t</sup>. 7 Aug: 1696," occurs this note on

##### "SHORE.

"LONDON. S<sup>r</sup> Barthol. Shower of y<sup>e</sup> Inner Temple Deputy Recorder Knighted at Whitehall 14 May 1687 dyed 2 of December 1701 at his house in the Temple Lane. No right to the Arms he was buried with nor any other as I guess. The arms he was buried with were those of Shore of ..... Derb. See S<sup>r</sup> Will. Dugdales Derbyshire fol 11. Q<sup>o</sup> of Exeter."

The arms of Shore of Mearsbrook, and of Norton Hall, and other places in Derbyshire (ennobled in the person of John Shore, created Baron Teignmouth in 1797, and previously a Baronet in 1792) are, *argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three holly leaves *vert*. The crest, a stork reguardant, holding in its dexter claw a pebble of the sea-shore, all *proper*. These arms, with the addition of supporters, two storks reguardant *proper*, ducally crowned, beaked and membered *gules*; and motto, "*Perimus Licitis*," are borne by the present, third, Baron Teignmouth.



"ALL-HALLOW-E'EN," OR "HALLOWMASS-EVE:" ITS  
HISTORY AND OBSERVANCES.

The last day of the present month being the "Eve," of "Hallow-mass," the following account of the History and Observances of that festival, which has been most courteously placed at my service for the "RELIQUARY" by the proprietors of the *Scotsman*, will be read with considerable interest. To them I beg to express my warmest acknowledgments for the favour thus conferred.

L. JEWITT.

THE year of the Gaelic inhabitants of Britain and Ireland has evidently, from pre-historic times, been divided in two by two great festivals. The one is May Day, which has been much considered, and about which much has been written; the other, which has been less exhaustively handled, is the so-called All-Hallow's Eve. It is called in Gaelic Samhuin, Samhain; or in Manx, Sauin, Souin, Yn Taun, the beginning of the month of November. La Samhna, the first day of winter; in Manx, Laa Souney, Oidhe Shamhna—All-Hallow's Eve.

In an old Irish glossary quoted by O'Donovan, the term Samhuin is explained "samhsuin ie suin an tsamhraidh, suin ie criochnughadh." Samhsuin, that is, *suin* of summer—*suin*, that is, ending. *Suin* in reality means sleep, and accepting the remainder of the derivation as correct, we have the explanation—the sleep of summer. O'Kelly, in his Manx Dictionary, says the term is derived from saue or sou, an old word for the sun, spelt sam, samh, and translated also summer by O'Donovan, which enables us to translate Samhsuin of the old glossary as the sun's sleep. M'Leod, in his Scotch Gaelic Dictionary, derives it simply from saimh nine, the pleasant, still, or tranquil time. With this word pleasant, tranquil, we can compare the Hebrew samah, to be at ease; the Sanscrit sama, to be pacified, calmed, appeased. This seems to be the root idea, and samhuin then may be translated, without fear of being far wrong, "the tranquil time," or the time of rest. We remember that the *Sabbath* was, and is, the day of rest to many. Yn Taun, as the Manx write and pronounce "the Hallow-E'en," is, in fact, the same word as tamh, Gaelic rest, quiet, ecstasy (tawel, Welsh). We have thus found the root meaning of this name, common to languages not only widely separated geographically, but commonly considered not all at least of the same stem. It seems a permissible conclusion, then, that this root must be old indeed, and that the festival which we are now considering may have got its name elsewhere than in Britain or Ireland.

We have found, as above noticed, in the Gaelic dictionaries a word stated to be old, meaning the "sun"—a word itself suggestive of a connection with "Sauin," and we know that Beel Samin, Lord of Heaven, is a Semitic title of the sun, and in Assyrian that luminary was called Sámás, and was the son of Nonah, being the equivalent of

the more ancient Accadian Oud, a name suspiciously like the Gaelic Aodh—Hugh in English—while he has for a wife Goulah, with which we may compare the Breton "Goulon," "Goulaon," a light-giving body; Welsh, golen. Lenormant points out that it seems evident that Sámás was one of the signs of the Chaldean Zodiac, and presided over one of the Chaldean months—the sixth, the twelfth being Nebo. Chammah, Shemesh, are Hebrew for the sun, which, taken in connection with the verb samah, to be at ease, must mean the sun in a condition of rest, one would think; and this is borne out by the Gaelic, which is quite corroborative of the idea. Thus far we have, then, got the idea that Samhuin is the period of the sun's quiescence, and that while its observance still lives in the United Kingdom, there is a probability of its having existed as far back as the times of the Assyrian Monarchy at least.

The localities already mentioned do not exhaust the places where we find a divinity with the same word composing his name. There is a Samana worshipped in Bály, or Little Java, whom a recent writer identifies with the Hindoo Siva; and in ancient Arabia, during the Himyarite ascendancy in Yemon, from the year 1480 B.C., according to an Arabian historian, till the fourth century after Christ, there was also a Sama or Shama worshipped. During the period of the sun's rest the light of the world is the moon, and it is little wonder that we should find the latter, especially in hot climates, represents heat, or the source of heat, in an appeased condition. Soma, Sanscrit, the moon, was worshipped widely throughout Asia. At Somnat Siva carries Soma on his head, this being the sacred name under which the orb is most frequently mentioned in the Veda, while rarely under its usual name Kandra. Strabo mentions how the Persians maintained perpetual fire in the temple of Omanus Homa—i.e., the Vedic Soma, the moon. Now, nearer home, again, we find on what is called a *dallan*, an upright stone, about seven miles north of Cork, two circles inscribed one above the other, the upper in relief, the lower incised, the tradition being that they represent the sun and moon, or Baul and Tamhain. Tamb, as already pointed out, means rest, and the epithet means the resting one, and tamh is a name given to the ocean which rests in the hollows of the earth. T is the eclipsis of S, so that Tamhain is only the making a female definite nominative of Samhain.

The connection with water is held in memory in the ducking for apples, a fruit of which mythology is curious and extensive. The Hebrew letter S, the equivalent of our S, is called samech, the apple tree. Samba in Sanscrit is water, and at Mooltan, a name translated the Sun, a Golden Temple, we are told that Samba, son of Apollo, did, amidst the meadows of gold, long and assiduously devote himself to the service of Mithra, and, as a reward, was cured of his leprosy. But water is not by any means the only fluid connected with the Vedic and Assyrian moon, for Soma and Homa are mystic drinks of great importance, and their worship is so ancient that in his Ancient Monarchies, treating of this, or the adoption of drunkenness into sacred rites, Canon Rawlinson says it is probable that Zoroaster left

Brahminism because he could not endure the grossly sensual idea which Soma worship involved. The Soma was supposed to give "health, wealth, wisdom, inspiration, nay, immortality, to those who received it from a twice-born priest." The Iranian Gaokerena, bearing the white Haoma, also gave immortality to those who drank its juice. It is curious to see, in evidence of Rawlinson's conjecture, that the Zend Avesta says that the birth of Zoroaster was the reward of Pouroushaspa for worshipping the Parsi Homa. The god Soma, says the Veda, gives a strong son, and Soma is the "guardian of the Brahmin" and "protector of the people" according to the same authority. The original Hom was the Sanscrit Soma, an almost leafless climbing plant, with its flower in the form of a fan, a native of the Cashmere Valley and Hindu Kush. The succulent stalks yield a juice which, fermented, is used as an intoxicant by the Brahmins. It is well represented in the Assyrian sculptures, and, twined round the date tree, represents the Ashera, the sacred grove, the source of life. Dr. Hang, writing at Bombay, says the sap of the plant used at Poona appears whitish, has a very stringent taste, is bitter, but not sour; it is a very nasty drink, and has some intoxicating effect. I tasted it several times, but it was impossible for me to drink more than some teaspoonfuls. Drinking, as a religious observance, was enjoined by the Book of Deuteronomy, in which the Jew who cannot take his tithes in kind to the appointed sanctuary is told to turn them into money, and, taking with him the money, there spend it on anything in which his soul delighteth, wine and strong drink being specially mentioned.

Of course, the Soma plant could not follow the wanderings of its worshippers, and it was natural that the date palm, the vine, and other plants became its substitute. But the Soma had special qualifications to represent the planet of which it was the namesake, for we see that it was the white Haoma that conferred immortality, and that the juice of the plant used when Dr. Hang saw it prepared was also whitish. Kandra, the usual Sanscrit name of the moon, is doubtless allied with the Latin candidus, and the ordinary Gaelic name for her is *gealach*, meaning "the white." Now, preparation for a Soma festival implies the making of the requisite intoxicant, and we are acquainted with the praises of October brewings, the month immediately preceding our Samhuin festival.

The Soma was bitter. The Welsh use the word *chwerw*, and the Gael *searbh*, to describe what is sour or bitter. Compare with this the Welsh *curw*, beer; *curw cyryfau*, strong ale; and the Latin *cerevisia*. We may remember that while going to Cambria for a word to explain the term "cerevisia," the beer-loving German ascribes its invention to a certain Gambrinus. In Gaelic the sorrel or sourock is *samhadh*, and that part of it which bears seed is called *samh*. This is the mystic samrog, generally called shamrock, though we find samrog and seamrog, translated clover, white honeysuckle, etc. In the Isle of Man the "shamrog" makes its appearance on Yellow May Day, the sixth monthly twin celebration of Hallow-E'en, and is there applied to the primrose, this flower being scattered as a

spell before the house doors on the 1st of May. This latter is also the Scottish "sobhrag." It has been suggested that as the Soma worshipper moved from the locality where the Soma plant could grow, the date and vine took its place, it also seems certain that whatever the most ancient intoxicant known to man may have been, beer in some shape, and not impossibly often somewhat sour beer, is not the least ancient.

Let us look at what we have of ancient Gaelic tradition as to this festival. Toland tells us that fires called *Tine tlachd-gha* were lighted on the eve of the first day of November, called from "*tlachd-gha*," meaning fire ground, a place so called in Meath, where the "Arch-Druid of the realm" had his fire on this evening, and O'Reilly's Dictionary informs us that *Tlachd-gha* is the chief temple of Samhuin in Meath. The Arch-Druid of the realm, a personage frequently mentioned by Irish writers, is an individual one fears evolved from their internal consciousness, and which we need not take as a historical entity. The fires, however, there can be no doubt about, as they still survive, both at Beltane and All Hallows, and there is not wanting evidence that the one or the other was the greater festival according to the district in which the celebration was held, a custom arising from a difference in the respect paid to the powers of the emblem under which the deity was worshipped by the more ancient inhabitants of each district.

In Sinclair's Statistical Account we are told how the Hallow fire was kindled in Buchan, and guarded by the male part of the family. Societies were formed, either by pique or humour, to scatter certain fires, and the attack and defence were often conducted with art and fury. The author of "Folk-Lore of the North-East of Scotland," speaking of his own knowledge, we suppose, tells us that when the Hallow-E'en fire was burned down, the ashes were scattered, each one taking part in the ceremony, and vied one with the other who should scatter the greatest quantity. This, then, a live custom, clearly shows forth the total cessation of the activity of the source of heat, and may not impossibly be a remainder of a custom, which Toland tells us of with the same certainty as if he had had it from the before-mentioned Arch-Druid himself, and which statement has been often repeated without any acknowledgment to Toland, by which every master of a family was religiously obliged to take a portion of the consecrated fire home, and to kindle the fire anew in his house, which for the ensuing year was to be lucky and prosperous. This carrying the fire home may have been the reason of the form the celebration took at Logierait, in Athole—a name we have to connect with the Welsh verb "*addoli*," pronounced "*atholi*," to worship—where heath, broom, and dressings of flax were tied on a pole, the faggot kindled, and carried at the run round the village, the crowd attending, fresh faggots being lit as the first is burned out. In North Wales the Hallow-E'en fire was called *Coel Coeth*, Brandtells us, quoting a MS. of Pennant's; this may be translated "the omen of stimulation." Toland translates "*Tlachd-gha*," fire ground. *Tlachd* means pleasure, beauty, a market, a garment, a burial, and

the earth; but ga or gath is not "fire," but a dart, a ray, and may fairly and naturally be translated the pleasant dart or ray, if it alludes to a sunbeam. Such a connection, of course, is quite natural and in complete accord with all the other evidences as to the meaning of the celebration.

In the "Annals of the Four Masters," a compilation commencing with the fabulous history of Ireland, we are told that in the year of the world 3803, a race called the Tuatha de Danaans invaded Ireland, and conquered the Firbolg, at a place called Moytura, or Magh Tiureadh, and O'Curry informs us that this battle took place on midsummer day, his authority being an old tract, "whose antiquity is not under fourteen hundred years." The "Four Masters" further informs us that in the year of the world 3830, Nuadhat of the Silver Hand, the King of the Tuatha de Danaans, was slain in another battle of Moytura, where his people overcame the so-called Fomorians. In this last the Tuatha de Danaans owed their success to their having a magical bath, in which they dipped their wounded, who were at once healed, and were able to return to the fight any number of times. This battle occurred on the last day of October—that is, on Hallow-E'en. These stories are, of course, not history; but presuming that they are not mere groundless inventions, they can only be mythological. The Tuatha de Danaans, with their vessel of regeneration, are represented as commencing a period of supremacy at the time; first, when the sun having reached his utmost power commences to decline in strength; and, secondly, at the period of the sun's night, if you compare the year to an ordinary day composed of one-half for work, the other for rest, the working time being the period of growth, the other winter. Now, the place where these battles were fought was the "plain of the towers," which, translating Moytura, might have been said to be indubitably Firbolg erections, because the Tuatha de Danaans were invaders, had it not been that the Fomorians in the second battle were also invaders. In their case, however, the place is definitely called Moytura of the Fomorians. The Firbolg and the Fomorians, then, had the towers in common, while the others possessed the magic vessel in which their warriors were dipped to give new life to their diminishing army. In special reference to Scottish history and mythology, it is noteworthy that the first king of the Tuatha de Danaans was a Fomorian by paternal descent, and a Danaan by maternal. We may conclude that he owed his kingdom, then, to his mother, and in this way carried out what has been long described as a Pictish custom—viz., the son succeeding his mother's position, not his father's. The "Fomoraich," to use the Irish spelling of those defeated in the last battle, derive their name from "fomhar," more commonly spelt "foghmhar," harvest, after which comes the period of rest. That the name Fomoraich also means giants, and "under the sea"—that is to say, people from under the sea—is only one of the special advantages of the name for the mystification of those for whom the story was composed. These battles record only the never-ending life in death of the round of the seasons.

Let us take one other example from the "Four Masters." This



fact occurs about three hundred and fifty years later than the others, being dated 3656 of the world. "At the end of this year Tighearnmas died, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland about him, at the meeting of Magh-Slecht, in Breifne, at the worshipping of Crom-Cruach, which was the chief idol of adoration in Ireland. This happened on the night of Samhuin precisely. It was from the genuflexions which the men of Ireland made about Tighearnmas here that the place was named." It appears elsewhere that they were killed by lightning. Tighearnmas is from a word signifying a "lord," and mas, comely, beautiful. The "beautiful Lord," the sun, died at the end of the year 3656 Anno Mundi, on Hallow-E'en. Well, then, the year began with these Irishmen in November. The three-fourths men who died with him were worshippers of something described as "bent" and "bloody;" a shinty stick it becomes in the more modern Fionn legends, and the time for shinty, *cammanachd bendy-ing* is still Nollaig, the birth of the new year; an *hual oig*, the young sun, though one has to use the Cymeric name for the sun, though the adjective is Gaelic—an exception to the rules of philology, for which, however, quite sufficient reason can be forthcoming.

Of course, all know that love and marriage are the occurrences which form the subject-matter for all usual Hallow-E'en observances as practised in the house; and on the authority of the Four Masters we are told that, on Hallow-E'en of the year of grace 166, tablets inscribed with the "visions and the espousals, and the loves, and the courtships of Ulster," were brought to Art, son of Conn, King of Ireland. We, of course, do not accept this as a historical fact. Sama Rama, says Bryant, was the name of the great temple of the Soomirs, being the same name used by the Dravidian Indians now, and signifying God of Love. Rama is another Sanscrit name for Kama, the Love God, "rama" being the verb to sport—Sama Rama, then, the tranquilised sporting divinity. The Gaelic Samhadh, libidinous, shows a philological connection with the love idea.

We have seen how the idea of rest naturally carries the mind on to the period usually devoted to rest—the night. In portraying, then, this special period, it was to be expected that the evening would be the time chosen, and so the eve of the resting-time of the sun, we may presume, became in Gaelic Oidhiche Bhelin, written in Manx Oie Vaalan, which, pronounced broadly, nearly represents the sound of the words. If we write this the genitive form of the name Belin, with *f* as Scotch and Irish Gaelic, which have no *v*, would do, we have Faalan, a name of frequent occurrence in the Fionn myths, and also that of a Scotch Gaelic Saint. Having thus made an individual out of what originally was the possessive case of Belin, if you require to speak on anything peculiar to him, the inflection of a masculine noun beginning with "F" requires an "h" added, and the sound of the "f" disappears; so Faalan's Eve would be written Oihiche Fhaalan, pronounced Oie aaland, Holland-tide, as Hallow-E'en is sometimes called.

The god Bel, however, appears much more commonly as giving his name *Dia Bhel*, the Sun god, to the personification of evil than he

does as a saint, and we naturally would expect that the eve of his regeneration would be a period of high festivity with his special worshippers, the witches. Accordingly, we find that, quoting Dalziel's "Darker Superstitions," at the ruins of North Berwick Church in 1590 the most celebrated of all the Scotch Satanic Conventions was held on Hallow-E'en—a real witches' Sabbath. The same author tells us that there are allusions in some of the ancient Christian Fathers to a divinity named Taboath, or Saboath, who presided over the seventh heaven, conceiving that Satan was the Son of this Saboath by an evil principle, Origen informing us that Saboath was an expression common in incantations. Whether the nearness to the Sea of North Berwick was a matter of design or coincidence in the choice of the locality for this important meeting may be impossible to determine, but it is a remarkable fact that while the Assyrian Samas was the son of Nonah, what certainly represented the aegha, or ark, of the so-called Fillan, was in high repute in many parts of the United Kingdom. One of them, preserved in a splendidly ornamented case, of very much more value than the rough thing it contained, having come down to the present century in the possession of a family whose name, Mull-holland, means the "bell of Fillan," being a distinct and unbreakable link in the chain of evidence connecting the present with what many fondly believe is the forgotten past.

The watery element, in some form or other, whether it be represented by sea or a soup plateful of dirty water, a tub in which apples are swimming, or a jug full of nut-brown October, must be in the ceremonies, and so fully is this accepted that the Gaelic has a proverb that "dry bread and eggs would be the death of a Samhanach." Nicholson says a Samhanach is a sort of mythical savage. We are inclined to object to the appropriateness of this description of an observer of Hallow-E'en—at least, in its application to our friends, though we think it must be admitted they find themselves in strange company. Having traced the origin of "Holland-tide" as a name applied to Sauin, we have little difficulty in connecting the ordinary word used for it with this epithet, Hallow, and are merely the same word, Hallow being so spelt as to imply a meaning suitable to the more modern religious belief.

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\*.\* For one of the pleasantest, most graphically written, and truthful word-pictures of the observances peculiar to All Hallow-E'en, we refer our readers to Jacob Thompson's charming story, "*Eldmuir: an Art-Story of Scottish Home-Life, Scenery, and Incident*," published by Sampson Low & Co., in 1879.

[Ed. RELIQUARY.]



# RUTLANDSHIRE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ROYAL LOAN TO CHARLES I., 1625.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE following list of loyal contributors in the County of Rutland who lent money to his sacred Majesty Charles I. is copied from the same source (Ad. MS. 11, 291) as those of Northampton and Lincolnshire previously given. The sum total £640; privy seal £50. The collector was Sir William Bulstrode, Knt. The first list are the names of those to whom writs were sent, and the second of those who subscribed :—

Sir Henry Mackworth, bart. (Empingham), £100.

Sir Guy Palmes, knt. (Ashwell), £200.

Sir William Bolstred, knt. (Oakham), £50.

John Wingfeild, Esq. (Tickencote), £100.

\* Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Clipsham, son of Abraham, named above, and who subsequently in 1629 emigrated to Boston, New England, with Mr. Winthorpe's party, and there died a.p. 30th Sept., 1630. He (Isaac) was baptized at St. John's, Stamford. He married the Lady Arabella Fiennes, daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Lincoln, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Sir Henry Knyvt., of Co. Wilts., Knt., 10th April, 1628; she died in New England, in 1630. Isaac J. was lord of the manors of Clipsham, Rutland, and of Brampton, Northamptonshire, and appointed John Hampton executor to his will.

Andrew Burton, esq. (Oakham), £50.

Richard Halforth (Halford, Edithweston), esq., £60.

Mr. Laurence Farmer, of Uppingham, £50.

Mr. Everard Faulkner, of the same, £100.

Mr. Edmund Wright, of the same, £100.

Mr. Lyon Faulkener, of the same, £50.

Mr. George Britton, of the same, £50.

Mr. Abel Barker (Hambledon), £50.

Mr. Roger Fowler (Hambledon), £50.

Mr. (Willm.) Chiselden Munton (Manton), £50.

Abraham Johnson, esq. (North Luffenham), £50.\*

John Osburne, esq. (Thorpe-by-Water, parish of Seaton), £50.

Mr. Robt. Tredway (Ketton), £50.

Mr. (Peregrine) Bucke, of the same, £50  
Mr. († Jasper, Burnbye († of the same) £50.

Mr. John Booth, of Okeham, £60.

Mr. John Buller (Butler), of the same, £50.

Mr. Thomas Carrier, of the same, £50.

Mr. Willm. Gibson, of Bu(a)rithropp, £100.

Mr. Nicha. Crips (Seaton), £60.

Mr. (Edw.) Rosse (Roos), of Ashwell, £50.

Mr. Edw. Wymarke (North Luffenham), £200.

Under Middlesex, I find Rowland Corbett, Esq., of Stoke Newington, contributed £20. He was a member of the Corbett family of this county, whose pedigree is entered in the Visitation of 1618-9, also the name of Edw. Noell, Esq., of Edmonton, for £20. I omitted in my Lincolnshire list the name of (the prothonotary) Richard Brownlowe, Esq., of Holborne, Middlesex, as a contributor of £100. He was also of Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire, and ancestor of the noble family of that name.

Sir Ant. Colly, knt., £20.

Sir Francis Bodenham (Ryhall), knt., £20.

Sir Tho. Mackworth (Empingham), knt., £20.

Sir Edw. Harrington, knt. and bart., £40.

Sir Guy Palmer (Ashwell), Knt., £50.

Sir Henry Mynn (Whissendine), knt., £20.

Margaret Lady Lee (Tixover), £10.

Richard Wilcocks, of Braunston, £10.

Thos. Blackesby, of the same, £10.

Isaac Johnson (Clipsham), esq., £10.

Edw. Dent, of Beltow, £10.

George Marston, of the same, £10.

Thos. Sharpe, Langham, £10.

Robert Tri(e)dway (Ketton), esq., £10.

Nicha. Bullingham (Ketton), £10.

John Wingfeild (Tickencote), esq., £10.

Ev. Falkner, of Uppingham, £10.

Edw. Wright, of the same, £10.

Edw. Andrews of Bisbrooke, £10.  
 Samuel Barker, of S. Luffenham, £10.  
 Francis Hunt, of Barredon, £10.  
 James Digby (N. Luffenham), esq., £10.  
 Edw. Wymarke (N. Luffenham), esq., £20.  
 Robt. Harrison, of Liddington, £10.  
 Nich. Cripps, of Seaton, £10.  
 John O-burne (Thorpe-by-Water), £10.  
 Andr. Burton, esq. (? Oakham), £10.  
 John Booth, of Oakham, £10.  
 Thos. Carrier, of Oakham, £10.  
 Roger Hubbard, of Oakham, £10.  
 ..... Busby, of Barlythorpe, vid., £10.  
 ..... of the same, £10.  
 Gabriel Gibson, of Okeham, £10.

Lau. Fauner (Farmer), of the same, £10.  
 John Browne, esq., £20.  
 Richd. Halford (Edithweston), esq., £10.  
 Peregrine Buck, of Manton, £10.  
 Anne Hunt, of Linden, Wid., £10.  
 Abell Barker, of Hambledon, £10.  
 Willm. Fynne, of the same, £10.  
 Willm. Bradley, of the same, ...  
 Edw. Rose (Roos), of Ashwell, £10.  
 Paulus Ambrosius Croke, esq., £10.  
 John Cony (Whisendine), esq., £10.  
 Robt. Wilcocks, of Whisenden, £10.  
 Edw. Wilcocks, of the same, £10.  
 Robert Horseman (Stretton), esq., £10.  
 John Hickford, esq., £10.  
 Gervase Day, jr., of Burley, £10.

By way of addition to the foregoing, I append a list of those residents in this county who contributed to the loan granted to James I. (taken from January 1611-2 to June following, Ad. MS. (B. M.), 27877), the figures following each name represents pounds. In some instances I have placed in brackets the residence of the subscribers:—

Roger Dale (Tixover), 15.  
 Richard Coles, 10.  
 Christ. Malsou, 10.  
 Bartine Burton, 10.  
 Augustine Burton, 15.  
 Willm. Gibson, 10.  
 Alice Beeston, 10.  
 Edw. Herenden (Morecott), 5.  
 John Greene, 10.  
 John Digby, 5.  
 Jeffrey Busbye, 15.  
 Dor. Sherard (Whisendine), 15.  
 Mary Booth (? Oakham), 10.  
 Eliz. Tredway (Ketton), 15.  
 Nichs. Bullingham (Ketton), 10.  
 Robt. Cuthbert, 10.  
 Christ. Stace (Clipsham), 10.  
 Ant. Andrews (Bisbrooke), 10.

Jeffrey Wilcox (? Ashwell), 15.  
 Edw. Herenden (Morecott), 5.  
 James Digby, 10.  
 George Sheffield (Seaton), 5.  
 Willm. Sheffield, 5.  
 Simon Burton (Braunston), 10.  
 Michael Obbins (? Oakham), 10.  
 Sir Guy Palmes (Ashwell), knt., 10.  
 Sir Wm. Bulstrode, knt., 10.  
 Richd. Coney (Whisendine), 10.  
 Ev. Britten, 10.  
 Edm. Clipsham, 10.  
 Rowland Corbett (Clipsham), 15.  
 John Chissoldine, 10.  
 Richd. Manby, 10.  
 Jeff. Burneby, 5.  
 Thos. Coggin, 10.  
 Wm. Allen, 5.

Sir Wm. Boddendam (of Ryhall), knt., Collector. He was knighted at Hampton Court, Aug. 1608, and Fras., his son, at Burley, in this county, by the King, 6 Aug. 1616.

MANX CROSSES. We are much pleased to announce that at last a worthy work upon the Rune-bearing and other sculptured stone crosses and slabs of the Isle of Man, to which so much attention has been given in the "*Reliquary*," is now in active preparation by Mr. P. M. C. Kermod, whose name has been made familiar to our readers through these pages. The work is intended to contain autotype or other equally good illustrations of every sculptured stone in, or connected with the Island, and will be one of the most valuable and important archaeological publications of the age. It is intended to be published by subscription.

## THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASHBOURNE, Co. DERBY.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR.

*(Continued from Vol. XXVI., page 48.)*

## Anno Dñi. 1572.

1572.

## Matrimonio juncti. R. 14.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Jan. 27.  | Eduardus Johnson et Margretta Hall            |
| Jan. 28.  | Nicolaus Sylcocke et Elizabetha Keeling       |
| Feb. 1.   | Ricus Alcock et Elizabetha Buxton             |
| Feb. 1.   | Radus Eaton et Margeria Kirkland              |
| Feb. 10.  | Roger Procter et Anna Keeper                  |
| Apr. 21.  | Willmus Croffte et Margeria Coxson            |
| Apr. 27.  | Lawrentius Horobin et Margeria fowler         |
| May 6.    | Thomas Bradley et Margreta Ashmore            |
| July 6.   | Johes Bamford et Anna Clarke                  |
| July 21.  | Thomas Lees et Elizabetha Mellor              |
| Aug. 30.  | Thomas Halley et Elizabetha Aston             |
| Sept. 7.  | Willmus Wallys et Costance Hall               |
| Sept. 21. | Jacobus Twigg et Joanna Yorke                 |
| Oct. 9.   | Xpoferus Eire et Margretta Morris cu licentia |
| Oct. 12.  | Thomas Cotter et Thomasina Holden             |
| Nov. 7.   | Ricus Woodhouse et Alicia Bate                |
| Nov. 15.  | Willmus Tomson et Isabella Waint              |
| Nov. 17.  | Robertus Roobotham et Gracia Arther           |

## Baptizati eo anno.

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Jan. 15.  | Nicolaus Sandam als Wright. Nothus         |
| Feb. 19.  | Elizabetha filia Johis Hughson             |
| Feb. 24.  | Nicolaus filius Jacobi Barton.             |
| Feb. 25.  | Thomas filius Humfridi Smith               |
| Mar. 7.   | Thomas filius Thomæ Serrat.                |
| Mar. 28.  | Mariana filia Willmī Bagnold               |
| Apr. 20.  | Thomas filius Mathæi Carter                |
| Apr. 28.  | Eduardus filius Willmī Mellor              |
| May 6.    | Agnes filia Ricardi Bagaley                |
| May 19.   | Xpoferus filius Roberti Shotwall           |
| May 21.   | Anna filia M <sup>ri</sup> Willmī Dethicke |
| May 28.   | Maria filia Johis Barton.                  |
| June 11.  | Margeria filia Radi Stone                  |
| June 16.  | Nicolaus filius Thomæ Bradley              |
| June 18.  | Johes filius Willimi Yato                  |
| July 20.  | Thomas filius Johis Blore                  |
| July 26.  | Robertus filius Robti James                |
| Aug. 3.   | Sara filia Willmī Crofte                   |
| Aug. 3.   | Helena filia Gregorii Bradbury             |
| Aug. 8.   | Barbara filia Johis Clowes                 |
| Aug. 12.  | Elizabetha filia Ricci Balydon             |
| Aug. 18.  | Edmundus filius Willmī Asberie             |
| Sept. 18. | Helena Cowoppe Notha.                      |
| Sept. 23. | Radus filius Radi Hill                     |
| Oct. 20.  | Elizabetha filia Henrici Winfield          |
| Oct. 20.  | Sara filia Thomæ Lees                      |
| Nov. 1.   | Johes filius Ricci Radcliffe.              |

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Nove. 4.  | Hugo filius Robti Newton.       |
| Nove. 18. | Alicia filia Johis Heward.      |
| Nove. 22. | Jervasin filius Willmi Sheepie  |
| Dec. 7.   | Nicolaus filius Thomæ Spalton.  |
| Dec. 23.  | Sara Nowell filia Joannæ. Notha |
| Dec. 25.  | Thomas filius Rici Johnson.     |

Su bapt.  
88.

1572.

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Jan. 10.   | Richardus Arther Shoomaker. M.         |
| Feb. 5.    | Willmus filius Gregorii Bradbury       |
| Feb. 7.    | Agnes Lytherland de Hulland vid.       |
| Feb. 9.    | Johannes Smith. etc Nothus             |
| Feb. 11.   | Helena More famula de Yeldsley         |
| Feb. 12.   | Willmus filius Jacobi Sheepie          |
| Feb. 21.   | Isabella filia Henrici Ashton          |
| Feb. 22.   | Alicia uxor Rici Heward                |
| Mar. 9.    | Henricus Stone sepult. M               |
| Mar. 9.    | Johes filius Willmi Condey             |
| Mar. 27.   | famula quæda Willi More de Yeldsley    |
| Apr. 27.   | Edrus filius Willmi Mellor             |
| May 14.    | Joanna filia Xpoferi Pierson           |
| May 24.    | Henricus Barker Shoomak' M.            |
| June 21.   | Joanna filia Johis Owfield             |
| June 29.   | Emma uxor Johis Toplis de Sturson      |
| July 2.    | Willmus Darrington, generosus.         |
| July 13.   | Agnes Moore vidua.                     |
| Aug. 17.   | Agnes filia Rici Bagaley               |
| Sept. 23.  | Andreas Woodward sepult. M             |
| Oct. 14.   | Maria uxor M <sup>r</sup> i Thomæ Hurt |
| Nove. 13.  | Johes filius Rici Alcocke junior.      |
| Nove. 24.  | Anna Morley etc                        |
| Dec. 10.   | Rogerus Longden Operarius M            |
| Dec. 19.   | Phillis Tunley etc                     |
| Dec. 30.   | Margareta Cockaine sepult. Notha       |
| Decem. 31. | Thomas Townsend Operarius.             |

Summe sepult  
27

Anno Dñi 1573.

.R 15

1573.

Matrimonio juncti.

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| April 6.  | Johes Mosley et Elizabetha Cockson cu licentia |
| May 4.    | Willmus Roberts et Joanna Wootton              |
| May 24.   | Thomas Hollis et Elizabetha Hawghe             |
| June 14.  | Thomas Merryman et Isabella Bloumar            |
| June 14.  | Jacobus Shurle et Elena Barker                 |
| June 20.  | Jacobus Sheepie et Margretta Cowp.             |
| June 28.  | Thomas Alsop et Elizabetha Bagaley, Mapleton   |
| Aug. 2.   | Nicolaus Rogers et Isabella Johnson            |
| Oct. 4.   | Lawrentius Hart et Cecilia Smith               |
| Oct. 26.  | Phillippus Barnes et Agnes Hollingworth vid.   |
| Nove. 1.  | Ricus Sherwin et Agnes Woodward. Mapleton      |
| Nove. 8.  | Thomas Tomlinson et Maria Wigson               |
| Nove. 29. | Xpoferus Palmer et Agnes Grindey               |
| Dec. 1.   | Humfridus Bateman et Margeria Bucklow          |
| Dec. 8.   | Ricus Bloore et Agnes Orme.                    |

1573.

Baptizati hoc anno.

|         |                                |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| Jan. 1. | Thomas filius Thomæ Orme       |
| Jan. 9. | Rogerus filius Willmi Robinson |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Jan 21.    | Robtus et Thomas gemelli Johis Anthonie.  |
| Jan. 23.   | Rogerus filius Michaelis Hurst            |
| feb. 15.   | Alicia filia Johis Bagaley                |
| feb. 26.   | Sara filia Thomæ Roberts                  |
| Mar. 6.    | Ricus filius Ricci Serratt                |
| Mar. 8.    | Sara filia Willm̄i Toffte                 |
| Mar. 14.   | Ricus filius Thomæ Robinson               |
| Mar. 16.   | Thomas filius Johis Bamford               |
| Mar. 16.   | Anna filia Radi Allen                     |
| Mar. 22.   | Willmus filius Thomæ fletcher             |
| Mar. 23.   | Xpoferus filius Thomæ Tailor              |
| Mar. 25.   | Ricardus Wheewall. Nothus                 |
| Mar. 29.   | Sara filia Johis Sheepie                  |
| Mar. 30.   | Thomas filius Georgii Balidon             |
| Apr. 4.    | Sara filia Ricci Eaton.                   |
| Apr. 5.    | Nicolaus filius Radi Eaton. Sturson       |
| May 7.     | Johes filius Henrici Heywarde             |
| May 23.    | Joanna filia Lawrentii Horobin            |
| June 9.    | Antoinus filius Willm̄i Walleys           |
| June 10.   | Rogerus filius Thomæ Waters               |
| June 10.   | Ricus filius Ricci Bagaley. Clifton       |
| June 11.   | Sara filia Radi Wilson                    |
| June 29.   | Alicia filia Edri Johnson                 |
| July 12.   | Elizabetha de Lowe Toppe. als             |
| Aug. 2.    | Eleonora filia Robti Roobotham            |
| Aug. 5.    | Willmus filius Johis Halley               |
| Aug. 16.   | Thomas filius Johis Hughson               |
| Aug. 23.   | Matilda filia Willm̄i Gilman              |
| Aug. 30.   | Phillippus filius Thomæ Aston Mapleton    |
| Sept. 3.   | Robertus filius Jacobi Twigge             |
| Sept. 14.  | Joanna filia Edmundi Iles                 |
| Sept. 23.  | Anna filia Humfridi Neetam                |
| Sept. 27.  | Johes filius Rogeri Stonfield             |
| Oct. 10.   | Dorothea filia Edmundi Hethcotte          |
| Oct. 17.   | Willmus filius Johis Clowes               |
| Oct. 25.   | Elizabetha filia Jacobi Orme              |
| Oct. 29.   | Dorothea filia Johis Owfield              |
| Nov. 2.    | Elizabetha filia Thomæ fitzwillms. London |
| Nov. 8.    | Helena filia Johis Wagstaffe. Mapleton    |
| Nov. 16.   | Elizabetha filia Johis Ellat              |
| Nov. 21.   | Anna filia Mathæi Alsop                   |
| Nov. 27.   | Juliana filia Lawrentii Hurt              |
| Decem. 20. | Thomas filius Xpoferi Palmer Clifton      |
| Decem. 20. | Thomas filius Nicolai Rogers              |
| Decem. 28. | Sara filia Willm̄i Mellor                 |
| Decem. 29. | Ricus filius Johis Bagaley                |

Summe bapt.  
48.

### Sepulti eo Anno.

|          |                                       |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Jan. 20. | Margaretta North vidua                |
| Jan. 27. | Robtus Torre de Scropto oparius       |
| feb. 2.  | Rogerus filius Michaelis Hurst        |
| feb. 15. | Magistra Kniveton vidua               |
| feb. 25. | Mr. Thomas Danores de Huckle Hall. M. |
| feb. 25. | Willmus Daie oparius de Hulland. M    |
| Mar. 7.  | Ricus filius Ricci Serratt            |

|           |                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Mar. 18.  | Agnes Monyfolde vidua. M            |
| Apr. 1.   | Thomas filius Georgii Ball          |
| Apr. 1.   | Jobes Boote de domo elemosynar      |
| Apr. 6.   | Nicholaus fletcher Pannitonsor. M.  |
| Apr. 9.   | Rolandus Alsop senex de domo elemos |
| Apr. 12.  | Sara filia Johis Sheepie            |
| May 10.   | Sara filia Willmi Toffte            |
| May 11.   | Robtus filius Johis Antoine         |
| May 22.   | Thomas Keyme pauper                 |
| June 2.   | Margeria uxor Lawrentii Horobin     |
| June 5.   | Isabella Wetton de Hulland          |
| June 27.  | Uxor Mathæi Tailor de Towne Head    |
| June 30.  | Thomas Colyer, senex. M.            |
| July 6.   | Agnes Stanley vidua                 |
| July 12.  | Joanna filia Johis Bullocke         |
| July 24.  | Joanna Sheepie vidua M. Mapleton    |
| July 25.  | Elizabetha uxor Thomæ Houlden       |
| Aug. 11.  | Ricus Heyward senex oparius. M.     |
| Aug. 26.  | Antonius filius Willmi Walleys      |
| Sept. 13. | Rogerus filius Thomæ Waters         |
| Octo. 23. | Thomas filius Johis Bloore          |
| Nove 7.   | Dorothea filia Johis Owfield        |
| Nove. 25. | Jobes Haskey oparius. M.            |
| Nove. 30. | Robtus filius Thomæ Harrison        |
| Deco. 22. | Anna filia Mathæi Alsop             |
| Deco. 29. | Margeria filia Radi Stone           |

sum sepult.  
33.

(To be continued.)

#### A BRIEF NOTE ON SOME ROMANO-BRITISH TETINÆ.

THE two Romano-British *tetina*, or feeding bottles, engraved on plate IX., were found with much other pottery of that period at Wilderspool, in Lancashire—the supposed site of *Condate*—and closely adjoining the present busy town of Warrington. They were communicated to me by my gifted friend the late Dr. Kendrick, in whose possession they were. They are of fine earthenware, and have each had a tubular spout projecting from the side. One of these still remains; the other has been broken off and lost. When used they were, Dr. Kendrick had reason to conclude, furnished with soft nipples, or teats, for the tender mouth of the infant. It is rather curious, and worthy of remark, that in the two examples there found—and no others are known—the handles are on opposite sides, *i.e.*, the handle of one is so placed as to be suitable for holding in the right hand of the nurse, and that of the other for holding in the left. This would, therefore, appear to be a *pair* of bottles, constructed so as to be used, perhaps, alternately, and thus compel a change of posture for the infant.

When found, the mouth of each was covered in, and closed by, a fragment of pottery, and from their upright position and contents, there can be no doubt that they contained the ashes of one or more children. Probably these were the ashes of the infant or infants for administering whose sustenance while living these *tetina* had been used.

L. JEWITT.

## THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF SHREWSBURY.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

SPEAKING of Shrewsbury, Leland says, "The House of the Blacke Fryers was of the Lady Genevilles Foundation, and this stood a litle without the Wall upon Severne Syde, at the end of Marwell Street." Camden states that . . . de Charleton was the founder; whilst it is declared by others that the friars' church was built by one Richard, a burgess of Shrewsbury, who was probably Richard Pride, at that time a great man in the town.<sup>1</sup> These various accounts may be reconciled, if Charleton gave the first site, Richard erected the church, and Lady Genevile built the domicile, as Leland implies; so that each of the three would have a just claim to the title of founder. Henry III., too, gave assistance both for the house and church.

Lady Maud de Genevile was the daughter of Gilbert de Lasci or Laci, and grand-daughter and co-heiress of the great Walter de Lasci, lord of Ludlow, who died about Easter, 1241. She was married, in 1248, to Peter de Geneva, who died in 1249, and before 1253, to Geoffry, lord of Vaucoulour (called in English records, Geynville or Genevile de Valle Coloris), brother of John, the celebrated companion and biographer of St. Louis, king of France. She and her second husband were alive in 1292, still, during her short widowhood, about 1250, she might have supplied the friars of Shrewsbury with the means of fully establishing their house.

The friar-preachers betook themselves to Shrewsbury in, or shortly after, 1230, in obedience probably to an order of the provincial chapter held that year at Oxford. In May, 1232, Henry III. visited this town, and the friars hastened to secure the royal bounty in forwarding their settlement. On the 28th of that month the king gave them thirty *fusta* "ad operacionem ecclesie sue," and ten *robora* for fuel. These he commanded John de Monem' to let them have out of his bailiwick, where it would be best and nearest to their works, and do the least damage to the forest.<sup>2</sup> Being at Worcester, June 4th following, the king commanded the sheriff of Salop to let the friars have the rock (*petra*) which lay in the Severn, under the bailey of Shrewsbury Castle, for the fabric of their church; and at the same time he enjoined J. de Monem' to give them in place of the thirty *fusta*, thirty oaks out of the forest of La Lye, and the ten *robora* were to be taken from the forest of Hagenia.<sup>3</sup> Shortly after, Monemue ceased from the office of justiciary of the royal forests, and was succeeded by Peter de Rivallis, before the friars had received all their oaks. Thereupon the king, being again at Shrewsbury, August 9th, ordered the new justiciary to let them have the rest of the thirty and the ten trees.<sup>4</sup>

The priory stood south of St. Mary's Water Lane, anciently termed

<sup>1</sup> Leland: Itin. Owen and Blakeway, Hist. of Shrewsbury.

<sup>2</sup> Claus. 16 Hen. III., m. 10.

<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> Ibid. m. 6.

Water Lode, or as Leland calls it, Marwell Street, probably a corruption of Mary Well. On the west and south were the houses of the streets called Dogpole, and Under the Wyle leading to one of the bridges over the Severn. Close by on the west was the parish-church of St. Mary: the religious were often distinguished as St. Mary's Friars. The buildings were more than twenty years before they were completed. From time to time Henry III. made gifts of lime, stone, and money. He directed a mandate, March 8th, 1239-40, to the wardens of the works at Salopesbir', for thirty quarters of the king's lime to be given to the friars "*ad operacionem suam faciendam*;" May 15th following, to the sheriff of Salop, for twenty quarters out of the royal kiln at Mons Gileberti (the Wrekin) for the fabric of the church, but this the friars did not receive, for the plain reason that the sheriff had then no lime there;<sup>6</sup> March 14th, 1241-2, to the sheriff, for fifty *summa* of lime under Mons Gilberti, and at the same time the bailiffs and sheriff of Salop to give two-hundred cartloads of those stones (*lapides*) which remained over in making the town-wall;<sup>7</sup> July 18th, 1244, to the keeper of the bishopric of Chester, for ten marks for the fabric of the church;<sup>8</sup> and November 6th, 1245, to the sheriff, for fifty *summa* of the lime of the works of the royal castle of Salop, and this lime he was to carry to the friars' house for their works.<sup>9</sup>

The king granted to the friars, March 13th, 1241-2, "*quod ad majorem securitatem domus sue, murum quo circumcingitur villa Salop' ubi corrui, possint contignare muro quo clauditur domus sua: et mandatum est probis hominibus Salop', quod ita fieri permittant.*"<sup>10</sup> The town-wall was now being rebuilt, and the sheriff had a mandate, February 15th, 1245-6, "*quod murum ville Salop' ire faciat juxta aquam subtus edificia fratrum predicatorum ejusdem ville, prout per ipsum et Galfridum de Bello campo et alios de comitatu suo fuit provisum, et sicut idem vicecomes per literas suas regi significavit.*"<sup>11</sup> In 1279, Edward I. willed that the town-wall contiguous to the site of the friars and their gate in the same wall should be raised to the height of eight feet, and November 6th, ordered the bailiffs and approved men to make the alteration out of the issues of the murage of the town.<sup>12</sup>

The lands which the friars added to their site were not very considerable. A lane ran under their church towards the north, and the rain-floods along it did so much harm to their church, that they sought to have it altered. So they got a royal mandate, July 23rd, 1258, directed to Peter de Monte Forti, sheriff, James de Audithel, Thomas Corbet, and John Extraneus, who were to take with them the bailiffs and other approved men of, and outside, the town, and go as quickly as they could, and for the saving of the church provide that the lane should be blocked up and turned elsewhere, as would be least to the detriment of the town.<sup>13</sup> All which was done. For enlarging the

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 24 Hen. III., m. 15.

<sup>7</sup> Rot. liberat. 24 Hen. III., m. 13.

<sup>8</sup> Claus. 26 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Liberat. 28 Hen. III., m. 6.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. 30 Hen. III., m. 25.

<sup>11</sup> Claus. 26 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 7.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. 30 Hen. III., m. 18.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. 7 Edw. I., m. 3.

<sup>14</sup> Pat. 42 Hen. III., m. 5.



site, the king, for the weal of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and heirs, granted to the friars, June 2nd, 1263, in free and pure almoign, a plot of land which they had acquired on the banks of the Severn, lying between the curtilages of the men of the town and the river, and extending from their house towards the bridge.<sup>14</sup> Simon de Wycumb, dean of St. Mary's Church, out of divine charity, and with the assent of the king and his fellow-canons, gave to the friars, in pure and perpetual almoign, the whole garden which once belonged to the deanery, and lay outside the town-wall which divided between the dean's house on the one part, and was girt on every other part by the friars' site; to be held of the dean and his successors: and for this gift, Andrew, lord of Wylibeg', gave the church of St. Mary and the dean the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., out of the rent of 12s., which Robert Skile, burgess of the town, was once accustomed to pay for two *selde* in the middle of the market-place. This grant of the garden received the royal confirmation, March 5th, 1264-5.<sup>15</sup>

The friars immediately desired to wall in the plot of land which the king had given them on the river bank; and as it appeared from the testimony of Peter de Monteforti, James de Altithele, and other trustworthy persons, that it was not to the injury of the townsmen, but it was rather to the security and utility of the town if the plot thus acquired was augmented, and being connected with the bridge was enclosed with a wall. So the king, for the souls of himself, his ancestors and heirs, March 7th, 1264-5, granted the requisite licence.<sup>16</sup> Under this licence the friars began to occupy in the Severn, and carried on the manual work for enlarging the plot. This, however, was opposed by the abbot and monks of Shrewsbury, as the occupation of the land seemed to be to their prejudice and disherison. But in a little time an agreement was framed. The monks conceded to the friars a curtilage next their court, in recompense of the *approving* on the Severn, and allowed them, within their own land and at the foot only, to close the fence so as to resist the violence of the river-floods, lest the land should be laid waste. The abbot and prior should use their best endeavours to obtain from the king another curtilage contiguous to the priory by reasonable exchange, and the monks give a mark in aid. If this could not be done, the friars should return to their first estate, and the abbot take back his curtilage; and if they thought expedient the friars should resume their occupations in the Severn; saving to the abbey its legitimate defences, unless a peace was meanwhile formed again: but if the curtilages were assigned to the friars, they agreed to cease from their occupations and manual works, and to renounce any royal instrument granted or to be granted for the occupation in the Severn. The abbot also released to the friars the yearly rent of 10d., which they were accustomed to pay to the abbey for two curtilages; granted them free faculty to acquire other curtilages there, if they could; wholly remitted the rent due to the abbey; and allowed the friars to repair the stank which he had destroyed.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Pat. 47 Hen. III., m. 10. <sup>15</sup> Rot. Cart. 49 Hen. III., m. 5.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. no. 92.

<sup>17</sup> Agreement: in Owen and Blakeway.

But it is apparent that the parties fell back into their original condition. The friars secured the good offices of Prince Edward for the royal protection in what the king had granted to them. At the instance of this prince, Henry III., his father, conceded to the friars, February 20th, 1268-9, that they should peaceably hold the whole plot, together with the lane in Irkelande long blocked up, which they had of the royal gift, quit of all rent and service to the crown. Also the king conceded to them, as he had done before, whatever they had been able to acquire on the Severn next the plot, without any trouble or hindrance on the part of the crown or any others. Moreover, the king received into the royal protection and defence, the friars, the plot, the blocked-up lane, and the acquirement, forbidding, under grave forfeiture, that any should disturb them in these concessions, or damage, molest, or aggrieve them therein.<sup>18</sup>

In the inquisitions of Quo Warranto taken about the year 1279, it was found that the friars had obstructed the way from the street of Doggepol, at Yrkyslode, which appears to have been a narrow lane leading from Dogpole down to the river.<sup>19</sup> This was the lane stopped on account of the rain-floods.

A royal licence was granted, April 25th, 1346, for the bailiffs and commonalty of the town, to assign to the friars, for enlarging their homestead, a plot of land lying between their churchyard and some land once belonging to Robert le Spicer. The plot was parcel of the town held of the crown in capite, was worth 1*d.* a-year, and contained 8 perticates in length and 11 ft. in breadth. It was to be enclosed with a wall of stone and mortar, and a door was to be made in the wall. It had been found on inquisition that this concession would not be injurious or dangerous to the town, nor lessen the farm rent, which the burgesses paid to the crown.<sup>20</sup>

In 1346, the friars received a royal confirmation dated June 20th, of the grants of June 2nd, 1263, March 5th, and March 7th, 1264-5, and February 20th, 1268-9.<sup>21</sup>

The friars obtained a royal licence, August 1st, 1365, for Nicholas Gerard of Salopia to assign a plot of land to them in a field between the town and a wood called Monkesmore. The plot was 20 ft. long and 20 ft. broad, and was held of the crown by the service of a pepper-corn; and in it was a spring called Flegwell. This plot they were to enclose and cover over, and from the spring to make an underground conduit to their house, and lay underground pipes in places where it could be most conveniently done, with the assent of those whom it concerned; and they were empowered to examine and repair the conduit and pipes, as often and where it became necessary.<sup>22</sup> "These," says Owen and Blakeway, "must, of course, been laid under the river; a degree of contrivance which one should scarcely have supposed to have been known in that age." But that *age* was fully equal to more difficult undertakings than the engineering skill required to sink a lead pipe into a river bed.

<sup>18</sup> Pat. 53 Henry III., m. 21.

<sup>20</sup> Pat. 20 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 28.

<sup>22</sup> Pat. 39 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 29.

<sup>19</sup> Owen and Blakeway.

<sup>21</sup> Cart. 20 Edw. III., no. 8.

Although the buildings of the priory stood outside the town-wall, some part of the land lay contiguous within, as the wall divided the land into two portions. The inconvenience was great, as the only access to the part within was roundabout through the town-gate. Many burgesses had posterns in the wall for their own private uses; and in 1380, the friars petitioned the king that they might enjoy a similar privilege. The royal licence was granted, May 1st; and they were empowered to make a postern over against the front of St. Mary's Church, for the carriage of necessities by hand only. But when the king pleased, on a reasonable cause, the friars at their own cost were to do away with the postern, and close the wall again when any imminent danger threatened the town: and they were to find security before the bailiffs that no damage or danger should happen to the town through this postern.<sup>23</sup>

The provincial chapter of the order was celebrated here at the festival of the Assumption, 1299, and again in 1345. The king ordered the barons of the exchequer, March 14th, 1299-1300, to allow Thomas Corbet, sheriff of Salop and Stafford, in his accounts, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* he had given for two days' food of the late chapter.<sup>24</sup> In 1345, the writ "*De orando pro rege*," was issued, August 5th, to the capitular fathers; <sup>25</sup> and December 2nd, the usual royal alms of 15*l.* was given for the expenses of the assembly.<sup>26</sup>

Speed asserts that Lady Charleton, probably the foundress, was buried here.<sup>27</sup> William de Hadleg', escheator in Shropshire, bequeathed to these friars 10*l.*, which his executors paid over to them under the obligation that the sum should be returned if it was needed for the payment of his debts to the crown in the discharge of his office. The friars petitioned Henry III. that the executors might be acquitted of the payment of the sum in part payment of the debts, and thereupon the king, August 5th, 1261, issued a mandate to the barons of the exchequer in accordance with the request.<sup>28</sup> Soon after Michaelmas, 1291, this convent received 100*s.* from the executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, through F. William de Hotham, provincial, to whom the money was paid by Robert de Middelton.<sup>29</sup>

F. Thomas de Ringstead, bishop of Bangor, spent his closing days amongst his brethren in the convent. Here he made his last will, December 3rd, 1365, and here he died, January 8th following; but he ordered his body to be buried in London. F. John Beauchamp and F. Nicholas de Monnington were two of the executors; and F. Thomas Ivelcestre was a witness of the will. The bishop, in life, was a benefactor to the friars here, but made no bequest in their favour.<sup>30</sup> By will made on the day of her death, August 4th, 1369, Katherine, countess of Warwick, bequeathed 20*l.* to the friar-preachers of Shrewsbury.<sup>31</sup> She was the daughter of Roger Mortimer, first earl of

<sup>23</sup> Pat. 3 Rich. II., p. 2, m. 1.

<sup>24</sup> L. T. R. Memoranda Rolls, 29 Edw. I., ro. 29 d.

<sup>25</sup> Claus. 19 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 18 d. <sup>26</sup> Exit. acce. Mich. 20 Edw. III., m. 16.

<sup>27</sup> Speed's Historie. <sup>28</sup> Rot. fin. 45 Hen. III.

<sup>29</sup> Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, etc. 19-20 Edw. I. <sup>30</sup> Willis's Bangor.

Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta.

March, and her mother, Joan de Geneville, countess of March, was the grand-daughter of Maud, foundress of this house; and it is probable that from this connection Edward IV., heir of both these families, bestowed especial notice on this convent.

The master-general, July 5th, 1391, "concessit magistro Rogero Clismer confessionem (*confessarium* ?) et assignavit eum conventui suo Salopesburie, et concessit ei socium, cum quo possit exire conventum, et eum occupare, et quod possit recipere duo annualia, et dimittere bona infra ordinem ad beneplacitum, et venire ad ipsum reverendissimum magistrum." And December 1st following, he confirmed to the same F. Roger de Cleysmer all the graces conceded to him by any master of the order, and by the provincial of his province.<sup>32</sup> F. John Richard was a man of some note in his time: he preached before Richard II. on Christmas Day, 1383, at Eltham, and received the royal alms of 20s. for his sermon; on Easter Day, April 6th, 1393, at Eltham, being then S. Th. Mag.; and on Good-Friday, March 31st, 1396, before noon and again after dinner, at York, and was rewarded at Eltham with 40s., and at York with the same amount. In 1398, he is mentioned as belonging to Shrewsbury.<sup>33</sup>

Henry, prince of Wales, abode for a considerable time at Shrewsbury, in the spring of 1403. On his first arrival in the town, in April, he attended the church of the friar-preachers, and made an offering of 6s. 8d. On the feast of the Ascension, May 24th, and on the feast of Pentecost, June 3rd, high mass was celebrated in this church in his presence, and each time he made an offering of 3s. 4d.<sup>34</sup> The presence of the prince at Shrewsbury was occasioned by the rebellion of the Percys, which was ended by the battle of Shrewsbury, fought July 20th, 1403. King Henry IV. and his son, Prince Henry, were in the engagement, while the army of the Percys was led by Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. Although the conflict lasted only three hours, it was a most obstinate and bloody affair. Hotspur was slain, and with him the cause of his family fell. Out of 24,000 combatants, 6,000 privates perished, of whom two-thirds were in Percy's army. On the part of the king, many persons of rank fell, and amongst them Edmund de Stafford, Sir Richard le Scrope of Bolton, Sir Hugh Shirley, Sir John Clifton, Sir John Cockayne, Sir Nicholas Gausell, Sir John Massey (of Puddington), Sir Walter Blunt, Sir John Calverley, Sir Hugh Mortimer, Sir Robert Gausell, etc. The bodies were buried chiefly in a great pit, and in various directions for the space of three miles round the battle-field; but those of distinguished rank were interred in the town of Shrewsbury, and for the most part in the Dominican churchyard.<sup>35</sup>

To this convent belonged F. Philip Boyden, who received the religious habit and made his profession here. He became prior of

<sup>32</sup> Reg. Mag. Gen. Ordinis Romæ asservat.

<sup>33</sup> Comp. custod. gard. hosp. Regis, 7-8 Rich. II. Ibid. 16-17 Rich. II. Lib. contrarot. c. g. h. r. 19-20 Rich. II.

<sup>34</sup> Comp. d'ni Sim. Bache, thes. hospic. Hen. princ. Wall', 4 Hen. IV. Rec. of Exch. Miscel. 48.

<sup>35</sup> Owen and Blakeway. Baker.

King's Langley, but was deposed by the master-general of the order, and sent back to Shrewsbury, and forbidden to return to Langley; and this decree, among other matters, was affirmed, August 26th, 1426, by Pope Martin V.<sup>36</sup>

In the Wars of the Roses the men of Shrewsbury were zealous partizans of the House of York. Richard, Duke of York, was slain in the Battle of Wakefield, December 30th, 1460, his son Edward, Earl of March, being then resident in Shrewsbury, where he kept the Christmas within the house of the friar-preachers.<sup>37</sup> The earl became King of England, March 4th following, under the title of Edward IV. After he had firmly settled himself on the throne, by the second and final expulsion of Henry VI., April 14th, 1470-1, he sent his queen (Elizabeth Woodville) here to be delivered of her second son, who was born 1473. He chose the house of these friars for her residence, and seems to have accompanied her hither, at least it is certain that he was in Shrewsbury during a part of the same year. The queen also gave birth here to her third son, George. These two sons, thus born in the hospitium of this convent, met with early deaths; Richard, Duke of York, was murdered, with his elder brother, Edward V., 1483, in the Tower of London; George, Duke of Bedford, died an infant.<sup>38</sup>

F. Richard Schersmyth, of the convent of *Sthrenyshyrie*, was empowered, May 17th, 1478, by the master-general, "semel in anno plenarie confiteri."<sup>39</sup> The foreign amanuensis evidently had before him *Schrewysbyrie*, which he carefully endeavoured to copy.

About the year 1480, the prior and convent made complaint concerning certain nuisances which they suffered, and the following letter was written, in the name of the Prince of Wales, to the bailiffs of the town, for remedying the evils:—

"BY THE PRINCE.

Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well, and where as it is greuously *represented unto us* by the prioure and convent of the frers prechers within the town of Shrovesbury being, *that certain inhabitants of the said town have laied dunge, guttes, and other garbage of bests, in their way as they shuld com into the said town, whiche is to the great annoyance of the said frers, also that hogges bring in the said karen into their chirch when they be assembled there to goddes plesure, and also, as it is said, letteth gretly the devocon of such persons as have divers tymes comen into the said chirche, and have arrested their charity of partie.* Whiche is to the breche of the privelage of the said place graunted *unto them by our progenitors.* We therfor desire and pray you to goo to the said place, and se and *understand the truthe* of the same, and theruppon to set suche a redresse and remedie herin as may sownde to the honour of almighty god, and the wele of the said place. So as they shall have no cause of *applying unto us* for their firther remedie in any part of the premisses. Not

<sup>36</sup> Bullar. Ord. Præd. tom. II.

<sup>37</sup> Willh. Wyrcester, Annales Rerum Anglie. Leland's Collect.

<sup>38</sup> Owen and Blakeway. <sup>39</sup> Reg. Mag. Gen. Ord.

failing thereof *as we look from you*. Geven under our Signet at the Castell of ludlow the V<sup>th</sup> day of Decemb . . . . .

To oure trusty and welbeloved the Baillies  
of the Town of Shrovesbury, and to either  
of them." <sup>40</sup>

In 1484, F. Robert Ellysmier, prior of the friar-preachers of Salop, granted a participation in the merits of all their prayers, fasts, etc., to Thomas Wyttecome and Elizabeth his wife. This Thomas and his wife were, doubtless, benefactors; he was a gentleman of ancient family, seated at Berwick, near Atcham, from the reign of Henry IV. to that of George I.<sup>41</sup> Thomas Forster, of Isdale, by his will, September 21st, 1522, left a small legacy to St. Mary's friars, by which name the friar-preachers here latterly were in general called.<sup>42</sup>

The friar-preachers here maintained themselves in good report, and received marks of respect from their fellow-townsmen down to the last. When the corporation, in 1531, ordered their "chamburleyn to persue the dettes of the towne or ellas have no fee," it was added "that the blak freres shall have xls. of such dettes as can be recovered." And in the corporation accounts from Michaelmas 28th to 29th, Henry VIII., occurs—"Regardo Provinciali fratrum predicator. p'dicanti & pronuncianti verbu' Dei p' tota' ebdomada' rogaconum" (May 6th—12th, 1537), reward to the provincial of the friar-preachers for preaching and pronouncing the Word of God through the whole of Rogation-week, 10s.<sup>43</sup>

The Suffragan-bishop of Dover made his visitation of Shrewsbury in August, 1538, and on the 13th he received the surrender of the Greyfriars and the Augustinians, but left the blackfriars for awhile.

"M<sup>4</sup> thys xiiij day of august In y<sup>e</sup> xxx<sup>ii</sup> yere of owr most dred sov'en lord kyng he'ry the viij<sup>th</sup> rycharde byschope of Dou' & vysyter vnder the lorde p'uy seale for y<sup>e</sup> kyngs grace was In schrewysbery wher y<sup>t</sup> In p'sens of master edmu'de cole and master adam a mytton balys ther The sayd vysyter was In all y<sup>e</sup> iij placeys of fryers and ther accordeyng to hys comyssyon vysyte y<sup>e</sup> sayd howseys & ther toke In eche place an Inue'tory of all ther goods and comyttyd y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> before nameyd balys custody tyll y<sup>e</sup> kyngs plesur be forther knowyn and as towcheyng the graye fryers . . . . . to y<sup>e</sup> black-fryers he gave certen Iniunxeyons toke ther accounts & so lefte them to kepe goode order & thus leuy'ge bothe y<sup>e</sup> graye and austen howseys w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> portena's & stufte In y<sup>e</sup> balys handds by Inde'turs & so dep'tyd thys wyttensseythe the sayd balys w<sup>t</sup> other.

p' me EDMUND COLE.

p' me ADAM MYTTON."<sup>44</sup>

The proceedings of the suffragan in regard to the blackfriars are best related in his own words, taken from his letters to Cromwell. On the same August 13th, from this town, he informed his master

<sup>40</sup> Letter: in Owen and Blakeway. The words in Italics are conjecturally supplied.

<sup>41</sup> Gough's MSS. Bibl. Bodl.

<sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> Owen and Blakeway.

<sup>44</sup> Treas. of Rec. of Exch., vol. A 11, fol. 42.



that he had lately taken into the king's hands two convents in Worcester, one in Brygenorth, one in Atherston, one in Lechefeld, two in Stafford, one in Newcastle und' Lyne, "and ij In schrewysbery: and ther on standeythe styll, the occasyon of yt standeynge ys be cause that I alwaye haue declaryd y<sup>t</sup> I had no comyssyon to suppress no howse, nor no' I dede suppress but suche as war not abull to lyve: yff they gave ther howseys In to the kyngs hannds for pou'te, I receyueyed them and alls no'. now for y<sup>t</sup> howse In Schrewysbery y<sup>t</sup> standeyth" yt ys of the blacke fryers and I cowde fynde no gret cause In them to cause them to gyve vp, and also yt schall declare y<sup>t</sup> I do not suppress the howsys but suche as gyve vp; seyng that su' stande (and not all put downe). . . . . In Schrewysbery be ij howsys; the blacke fryers stande as before I haue wrytyn, the graye fryers had conveyed all" *etc.*<sup>45</sup> In the next letter, August 23rd, from Ludlowe, the suffragan wrote, "I haue lefte but one co'ue't stondeyng, & that ys y<sup>e</sup> blacke fryers of schrewsbery, for y<sup>e</sup> whyche ther shall be gret sute made to yow to haue yt stonde styll, and that specyally by one of y<sup>e</sup> balys mast' adam a mytton, the wyche as he saythe ys moche bownde to yowr lordschype, and for yowr sake he made me grett chere; yet for all y<sup>t</sup> I wolde y<sup>t</sup> he had su' plesur, but not y<sup>t</sup> plesur." After speaking of another similar suit from the Augustinian prior, he continues, "theys ij suts I ware lothe schulde be harde, how be yt, as yt shall plesse y<sup>e</sup> kyngs grace & yowr lordschype yt shall plesse me."<sup>46</sup> Again, August 27th, from Harforde-est, he urged the suppression. "(In Schrewysbery) The Blacke Fryeres yet standeythe, and for the contynewans of that shall be made moche labour to yow. I praye yow grauntt nott but as I shall order that accordenge to my comyssyon, for the standeynge of that makeythe me to haue more besynes in dyverse placeys than I schulde haue."<sup>47</sup>

But before Michaelmas the friars were driven out, and in October the superfluous buildings were pulled down in five days, and the materials sold for 23*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The sale of the goods here, and at the greyfriars, realised 75*s.* Although the suffragan had made the return that there was no lead here, or at the whitefriars, except small gutters, still out of that metal at the three friaries 61 sows were cast, valued at 88*l.* 3*s.* One bell of the blackfriars, weighing 1 cwt., was sold to John Gitton for 19*s.*; the other bell, weighing 7 cwt., and valued at 112*s.*, remained unsold for upwards of a twelvemonth.<sup>48</sup> The plate of "the Blacke fryers in Shrewesbury" was delivered into the royal treasury, April 25th, 1539, by Thomas Thacker.<sup>49</sup>

The debts of the community at the dissolution amounted to 64*s.* for victuals and other articles, being 20*s.* to John Dawes, 36*s.* to Robert Barton, and 8*s.* to Alice Selbeye; all of which were paid by the crown-collector of the rents. The site of the convent, with the waste land of the superfluous buildings, the orchard of 4*a.* lying west

<sup>45</sup> Original letter: Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV., p. 248.

<sup>46</sup> Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII. 2nd series, vol. viii, no. 130.

<sup>47</sup> Orig. Cotton MSS. ut supra., p. 263.

<sup>48</sup> Treas. of Rec. of Exch., vol. A.  $\frac{1}{1}$ , fol. 5. Ministers' Accounts infra.

<sup>49</sup> Account of Monastic Treasures confiscated. (Abbotsford Club.)

of the Severn, the churchyard of 1*r.*, and another parcel of land of  $\frac{1}{2}$ *r.*, at the west end of the church, all which had not been let before the dissolution, were now let to Thomas Penson (Benson, or Bentson), one of the king's sergeants, and crown-collector, for 20*s.*; a garden had been let to Thomas Chorleton, for 3*s.*; a cottage to William Whitacre, for 2*s.* 8*d.*; and Richard Meryke had a tenement for 8*s.* 8*d.*: total, 34*s.* 4*d.* a year.<sup>50</sup> William Penson, of the royal household, obtained, November 25th, 1541, a lease of the site, orchard, churchyard, and parcel of land, at the former rent of 20*s.*; in the same lease was included the site of the greyfriars for 28*s.* 9*d.* a year.<sup>51</sup>

The particulars for the sale of the whole were made out for Richard Androys, and included the lease to Thomas Penson, and the holdings of Chorleton, *White* and *Merike*.<sup>52</sup> By royal grant, July 4th, 1543, along with other church property to the value of 2,408*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, the *Blake Fryers* was conveyed to Richard Andrewes, of Hayles, co. Glouc., and Nicholas Temple (his agent or trustee), and his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held by the 20th part of a fief and the yearly rent or tenth of 3*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; with the issues from the previous Michaelmas.<sup>53</sup> Andrewes had the royal licence, August 26th, 1544, Temple being now dead, to transfer the whole to Roger Lewys, *alias* Pope, of the town of Salop, draper; <sup>54</sup> and since that time the land has passed into many hands.

In 1610, Speed depicts the site as bare, except a single dwelling house between the town-wall and the Severn; and in course of time this house, too, disappeared. In 1801, the upper part of the Friars was partially levelled. A gentleman then saw a skeleton dug up 7ft. 2in. in length; and an eminent physician saw five skeletons laid close together, without any appearance of a coffin: they were young subjects, with the teeth firm in their heads, and were probably some of those that fell at Battle Field, in 1403. In September, 1823, the site of the friary was very extensively levelled for a new wharf, and the foundations of three chambers were laid open, all of them 31 ft. long, one of them 20 ft., and another 18 ft., wide. They seem to have been only cellars or subterraneous apartments; but many fragments of mullions, of a very handsome late Gothic style, were discovered, and many pieces of very small octagonal pillars of an elegant form.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>50</sup> Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 100. Et seq. annis.

<sup>51</sup> Misc. Books of Court Augm., vol. ccxiv. (leases), fol. 3b.

<sup>52</sup> Particulars for grants, temp. Hen. VIII.

<sup>53</sup> Rot. Orig. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 3, ro. 101.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 4, ro. 116.

<sup>55</sup> Owen and Blakeway.



# PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH, AND HOLY CROSS WESTGATE, CANTERBURY.

No publication for the twenty-five years in which it has now been established has done so much in the way of presenting extracts from Parish Registers, or in calling attention to their importance to enquirers in every branch of archæology and history as has the "*Reliquary*," and no other, assuredly, has devoted so much space to them; and it is therefore with peculiar pleasure we call attention to the two little works before us, and express our gratification at their issue. The first is a Lecture on "The Old Registers of the Parish of St. John the Baptist, at Peterborough," by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, whose excellent work upon the Churches in and around Peterborough we had the pleasure of noticing in an early volume. The Lecture, which was delivered before the Church Institute, is of the utmost interest, and one that must have awakened in its hearers an enthusiasm in the matter, and in all that relates to the family history of, and the events that have taken place in, their parish. Its publication has been rendered all-important, however, by the addition in the way of Appendix, of a number of extracts from the Registers themselves, beginning in 1560 and ending in 1689. From these we cull the following, which will be sufficient to show the curious character of some, and the historical and genealogical importance of others of the entries:—

1562. 29 June. Item Thomas a Northern man and one Agnes was maryed the xxix day.
- " 3 July. Ellen Marshall drowned her self in malloryes Pits was buried the 3 day.
- " 5 Jan. Item Margaret the frenchmans wife was buried the same day.
1563. 12 July. Item Edward the foole was buried the xij day.
- " 20 Oct. Beerbruars wife was buried the xx day.
1569. 10 Aug. Item Sara Stowkes the daughter of Henrye Stowkes was christned the x<sup>th</sup> day who afterwarde in this yeare of o<sup>r</sup> lord god 1599 did coppye this Regester Booke w<sup>th</sup> her owne handes. then being the wife of John Lansdune.
- " 28 Aug. Adam Scambler the sonne of the Reverend ffather Edmond Lord bishop of Peterbrugh was christned the xxviii day.
- " 20 Oct. William Binslaye Archdeacon of Peterbrugh was buried the same day.
1570. Aug. Thus farr one Thomas Walker kept the old Regester book out of the w<sup>ch</sup> this new book was truely copyed & then began one Gilbert bull to kepe the said old book.
1572. Oct. Here left Bull to kepe the book & then began a loss of names. [This is a side note. In October are entered only one baptism and two marriages; in November, nothing; in December, one marriage and one burial.]
- " Feb. In this february Stowkes was hired by the Churchwardens to kepe the booke and not before new Churchwardens being then chosen.
1573. 11 Oct. Henry Wharlow of Northampton did marry Ann Scambler the daughter of the Reverend ffather Edmond lord Bishop of Peterbrugh the xith day.
1574. Jan. Heare began the plague.
1575. 19 Jan. Julian Scambler the wife of the Reverend ffather in god Edmond Scambler Lord Bishopp of Peterbrugh a godly Matrone & Mother of all pore widowes and fatherless children in Peterbrugh relieving their necessities was buried the xix day.
1576. 13 Jan. Beniamyn Shepheard the sonn of Mr Nicholas Shepheard Archdeacon of Northampton was cristned the xiiij day.
1578. 13 Jan. John Watson the Almesman did mary frances Telford the xiiij day.
- " 6 Feb. Thomas Talbot the singing man was buried the v<sup>th</sup> day & was stricken by death very sodaynly and strangely.
1579. 14 Apr. John Clarke John Hutchinson and Richard Rawlins were hanged and buried the xiiij day.
1580. 1 Feb. Item Geffray Gosling one of the Queenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> almesmes was buried the first day.
1581. 8 Apr. John Gill an old batchelor was buried the viij day.
- " 25 Sep. Thomas Radwill did marry Ellyn Rogers at thre of o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone the same day.
- " 29 Nov. Henrye Stowkes a scoolemaster and good bringer vp of youth was buried the xxxix day.
- " 12 Jan. John Crispe a singingman was buried the xij day.

84 PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PETERBOROUGH.

1852. 21 Aug. Catheryne Scambler the daughter of Edmond Scambler was baptized the xxj day in the cathedrall church of Peterbrughe.
1583. 28 Aug. M<sup>r</sup> William Latymer Deane of the Cathedrall church of Burgh saint Peter who gave almes and kept good hospitality was buried the 28 day.
- „ 25 Oct. Thomas Delliman alias Awdry a fyne servingman was buried the 25 day.
1584. 19 June. Richard Anderson Baylif of Peterbrugh was buried the xix day.
- „ 27 July. Margaret Scarlet the wife of Roberto Scarlet was buried the 27 day.
1585. 4 June. Item Dorothy Venerable servant to Robert Wollaston was buried the iiij<sup>th</sup> day who choked her self.
- „ 5 Dec. Roberto Scarlet did marry Mawd Gosling the v<sup>th</sup> day.
1586. 17 June. Thurstane Morrey prebend of the cathedrall church of Peterbrugh was buried in the said church the xvij day.
- „ 26 July. John Wilson the parish clark was buried the xxvj day.
1587. 1 Aug. Item the Queene of Scots was most sumptuously buried in the Cathedrall church of Peterbrugh the first day of August who was for her deserts beheaded at ffotheringhay about saint Paules day before. [In margin:—] The Queen of Scots buried.
- „ 3 Jan. Anthony More one of the children of the Queenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> kitchen w<sup>h</sup> followed at the funerall aforesaid of the Q of S was buried the iij day.
1588. 14 Apr. Walter whose mother cam w<sup>th</sup> him to be christned would neither declare the fathers nor her owne name was christned the xiiij day the godfather was Walter Hill.
1589. 2 Mar. Item Thomas Hake gentilman was sumptuously brought w<sup>th</sup> mourners into the parish church of Peterbrugh & from thence conueyed to wittlesey & there buried the ij day.
1594. Apr. Here about it shold appere that there was a great losse of names in the old booke. [In a later hand:—] It seameth y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> names of such as were buried, maryed & baptized wer not at all registred or utterly loste: for y<sup>e</sup> whole year of: 15<sup>94</sup>.
- „ 24 Aug. Clement Hetley the younge<sup>r</sup> sonne of Thomas Hetely the elder was baptized the 24: of August: Anno Domini: 1594: whose name being loste among such as were to be registred for An: Dom: 1594: upon my owne remembrance, as also at the instance of his parents I have here inserted. By me Edwarde Wager.
1595. 14 Feb. Thomas Lansdoun the sonne of John Lansdoun was christned the said xiiij day being Saint Valentynes day. god endue him w<sup>th</sup> his grace.
1599. 6 June. Item William Hake the sonn of M<sup>r</sup> William Hake esquier died at Kiltorp was solemnly brought through Peterbrugh & b ryed at wittlesey the vj of June.
1600. 15 Jan. Agnes garret condemned & hanged for a witch was buried the xv day. [In margin:—] Agnes Garret hang'd for a Witch.
1601. 25 July. Mother Tilcock an old woman of 102 years of age was buried the xxv<sup>th</sup> day.
1606. 23 Sep. Michael Pickerynge was buried y<sup>e</sup> same daye. [In margin:—] Michael Pickering gentleman was slayne by Jhon Norton gentleman in a challenge, near Burroughes Berry.
- „ Dec. Henry Renoulds came from London where he dwelte; sick of y<sup>e</sup> plague, and being receaved by Wyllyam Browne, died in his house: The sayd William soone after fell sicke of y<sup>e</sup> plague and died, so did his sonne, his daught<sup>r</sup> and his servant only his wife, and her mayde, escaped w<sup>th</sup> soars.
1611. 5 Jan. Bartholmewe Barnabye an ould flawlkener buried y<sup>e</sup> 5: daye. [In margin:—] Above an hundred years Altogether kept by M<sup>stres</sup> Luce Hacke in her howse:
1613. 10 Oct. Ellen Gunton y<sup>e</sup> Wyf of Wyl: Gunton buried y<sup>e</sup> same daye. [In margin:—] M<sup>stres</sup> Hellen Gunton excellent in musicke, & for other good virtues generally beloved, and lamented in Peterburgh.
- „ 25. Nov. M<sup>stres</sup> Luce Hacke y<sup>e</sup> Wyf of M<sup>r</sup> Wyllyam Hacke a gentlewoman of good presence, yet not quoye, of a sharpe & quick apprehension, yet no Scoffer, personable, & full of flavour, yet moste chaste, died in chyldbed y<sup>e</sup> 24 of this present, and was buried at Whyttleseye y<sup>e</sup> 25: daye: whose deathe was much lamented in Peterb: [In margin:—] Juno, Minerva, Venus=terre tria Numina quondam Vucia pro tribus his eluxit nostra Lucia:

1614. 9 Oct. Thomas Bullocke did marrye Agnes Sparrowhauke y<sup>e</sup> same daye.  
 1615. 5 Sep. Zachary Barker was buried y<sup>e</sup>: 5: daye. [In margin:—] Zachary Barker a poore Laborer Mowinge of corne about y<sup>e</sup> syde of Westwood was stricke dead w<sup>t</sup> the thunder, & his clothes set on fyre w<sup>o</sup> did scorche his skin in divers parts of his body.  
 1619. 11 Feb. Humfrey Robinson one of y<sup>e</sup> Singing men of Cath: Church buried y<sup>e</sup> 11 day.  
 1622. 5 Nov. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Abbot a verie honest kind neighbour B: eodem die.  
 " 23 Dec. John Warren a lustie young man B: xxiij day.  
 1623. 30 May. Alice wife of John Heath an honest kind neighbour B: xxx day.  
 " 18 Feb. Isabell Amye (y<sup>e</sup> Wife of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Amye Regester) a Godly Religious Liberal Neighbour much missed in Peterbrough B: xvij day.  
 1635. 24 Sep. Dorothy D. of George Stott a stranger borne in M<sup>r</sup> Leyfelds Barne at Thorpe bap: 24 day.  
 " 6 Mar. Margaret D. of a poore man whose wife was brought a bed in M<sup>r</sup> Leafields Barne bap: 6 day.  
 1637. 16 Apr. Mother Image buried 16 day.  
 " 6 May. Old Image buried 6.  
 1658. 5 Nov. M<sup>r</sup> Paul Panke, vicar of the Parish of St<sup>i</sup> John Baptist. Buried y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> day he dyed much lamented, after he had continued, about 30. yeares vicar.  
 " 23 Nov. Edward Quenby. buried the 23<sup>d</sup> he having one arme buried 10 yeares before.  
 1664. 12 Apr. Pinchbeck Moorfield a poore girle found in an haycock baptized the same day.

The second is an admirably written volume, entitled "Our Parish Books and what they tell us," of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, by J. Meadows Cowper. The Registers of this parish commence in 1563, and the extracts given range down to 1732. We confess, however, that we should have preferred more actual extracts being given, and judging for ourselves "what" they might "tell us." The Overseers' Accounts, which occupy about 125 pages out of the 150 of which the volume is composed, are of the highest interest and importance, and the extracts are copious and well chosen. One thing which the Registers of this Parish, through the researches of Mr. Cowper, "tell us" is of extreme interest, and that is the various trades or occupations of some of the inhabitants, whose callings are entered in the parish books between 1698 and 1707. Among these we find Alehouse-keepers, Apothecaries, Bakers, Barbers, a Bayley or Bailiff, Blacksmiths or Smiths, Brewers, Beggars, Bricklayers; and a Broomeman, Butchers, Carpenters, Carriers, Chirurgeons, Clerks, Cobblers, a Collar Maker, Combers, a Cord-winder, a Counsellor, a "French Doctor," Dyers, a "Fetherbedd Driver," Fellmongers, Flax Dressers or Flaxmen, a Fruiterer, a "French Fuller," Gaol-keepers, Gardeners, Gentlemen, a Glazier, Glovers, Glue-makers, Grocers, Hemp Dressers, Hostler, Huntsman, Husbandmen, Innholders, Joiners, Keepers, Labourers, a Lay Clerk, Maltsters, a Mason, a Merchant, Millers, a Man Milliner, a Millwright, Ministers, a Nurse, a "French Officer," a Paper Maker, Parish Clerks (one of whom, Cornelius Warriner, in 1679, wrote in the Register),

"He that by larning dooth Comprehend all, } cornills  
 Lett him stand faste leste hee geet a fall. } wirrnr  
 1679."

a Post-man ("Gervase Bassocke, footpost of Sandwich, in 1603,") a Potter ("The French Potter,") a Salesman ("The French Salesman,") a Saltpetre Man, Sawyers, Seamen, a Seamstress, a Sexton, Shoemakers, Shearmen, Silk-Weavers, a Solicitor, Spinners or Spinsters (one curious entry has "Susan Taylor, *Widdow, Spinster*,") Tailors, Tanners, Tinkers, a "French Turner," Upholsterers, Victuallers, a Washerwoman, a Wigmaker, Weavers, Woolcombers, and a Woollen Draper. We also learn that among other Alehouse signs during the same short period of nine years, the following are named in the books:—The Angel, Anchor, Barley Mow, Blue Anchor, Black Horse, Cook, Crown, Dog, Falstaff, Fleur-de-lis, Fleece, Greyhound, George, Lion, Leopard, Parrot, Royal Oak, Ship, Sun, and White Heart. We perceive that the present book is marked as "Vol. 1;" we therefore hope ere long we may see the further result of Mr. Cowper's labours in a second one, and that in that one we may look not only for an account of the Churchwardens' books, with copious extracts, but that he may revert to the Registers and give a goodly selection of *literal* extracts.

\* *The Old Registers of St. John, the Baptist, Peterborough.* By the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. 8vo., pamphlet. Peterborough: G. C. Carter, Market Place. 1884.  
*Our Parish Books and what they Tell Us; Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury.* By J. Meadows Cowper. Vol. 1., sm. 8vo., pp. 150. Canterbury: Cross and Jackman, High Street. 1884.

## A NOTE ON SOME RELICS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND AT BLORE HEATH, STAFFORDSHIRE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

THE three objects represented on Plate VII. have been kindly forwarded for illustration and notice in the "RELIQUARY" by Mr. Robert Gill, of Keele. They are said to have been found at Blore Heath, in Staffordshire, and each present features of more than passing interest. The first object, the crest (fig. 1) measuring, exclusive of the spike, nine inches in height, is formed of hammered iron, and is of remarkably good design and workmanship. Heraldically, the crest may be described as, out of a ducal coronet (or "crest-coronet") proper, a demi lion rampant, *gules*. The colours, which still remain, show that the band of the coronet has been painted white, indicating ermine; the jewels, in some dark colour with red divisions; the upper fillet, red; and the strawberry leaves, dark green with gilt centres. The demi lion is, of course, red. The lion has, I think very evidently, held some object as part of the crest, which has risen from between the front strawberry leaves (where there are remains of the attachment), and also been attached to the breast of the beast. The portion, in front, indicated by dotted lines on the plate is, on the crest itself, crushed back between the front strawberry leaves; and its position, front and back, was probably as here suggested.

The circumstances of the finding of these relics is not very clear, but their history for the last half century, is thus carefully and circumstantially given to me by Mr. Joseph E. Wilkinson, solicitor, of Market Drayton, who writes as follows:—

"I am afraid I can give you but very little information about the Blore Heath relics, not having been able to meet with any one who of their own knowledge can say when or where they were found.

"The present owner, Mr. James Morrey, who was an ironmonger at Market Drayton, but is now a farmer at Sutton, near that town, gives the following history of them:— They formerly belonged to a Mr. Thomas Whitfield, who carried on the business of an ironmonger in the High Street, Market Drayton. They were purchased by him about fifty years ago as old metal from some labourers who had found them at Blore Heath on turning up the soil. With them was a portion of a helmet which cannot now be found. About 1848 or 1849, these relics came into the possession of Mr. Whitfield's nephew, Mr. George Whitfield, on his succeeding to his uncle's business. The present owner of the relics was apprenticed to this Mr. George Whitfield, and shortly after the death of the latter, which took place in 1860, they came into his possession on his taking to the business with the stock-in-trade and furniture of the house and shop. Nothing has been done to the paint on the lion crest to the knowledge of the present owner since they were found."

Of the use for which this remarkably fine crest was intended,



CREST, STIRRUP, AND BASKET HILT OF SWORD FOUND AT BLORE HEATH, STAFFORDSHIRE.



opinions have varied, but the probability is that it either formed the termination of a tent pole, *i.e.*, that it surmounted the apex of the tent of the knight or other individual who bore it, and thus indicated the whereabouts of its gallant owner; or that it was made and used, for placing, with helmet, etc., over some knightly or other effigy in a church. That tents were, on the battle-field, so distinguished, proofs are abundant, and striking examples are not uncommon in illuminated MSS. and other sources of illustration. Of these it is not necessary to adduce many examples, but those which I have thrown together on plate VIII. will serve to show the way in which a crest of this description might have been used; of these examples some were kindly furnished to me by my friend Mr. G. C. Greenwell, F.G.S. That the example under notice from Blore Heath may possibly have been intended for the heading of the tent pole, or of a standard, is evidenced by the thick and strong iron spike, three inches in length, and more than half an inch square at the top, that is firmly attached by a massive nut to a bar, all of the same metal, between the two sides of the compressed coronet.

It would be highly interesting, if it were possible to do it, to appropriate this crest to some one individual of note, but that, it is not safe to attempt. Supposing this relic to belong to the period, and to the occasion, of the battle of Blore Heath—which I do not for a moment affirm—the only authority for likely names that I have been able to consult is Hollinshed, who says, there “were slain four and twentie hundred persons, but the greatest loss fell upon the Cheshire men, because one halfe of the shire was on the one part, and the other halfe on the other, of which number were Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir John Doune, and Sir Hugh Venables, Sir Richard Molineux, Sir William Trowbecke, Sir John Lee of the Bothe, and Sir John Egerton, knights; Johne Done and John Dutton, esquires;” the leaders being on the one side, the Earl of Salisbury, and on the other, Lord Audley who was slain, and whose memorial cross marking the spot where he fell, is still standing on the site of the battle. Of these the most probable would be that of Leigh, one branch of which family bore as a crest a demi lion rampant with crest-coronet. Another had the demi lion holding a pennon; and another, holding a lozenge; and so on.

I have said that I do not for a moment affirm that this relic belongs either to the period or the occasion of the Battle of Blore Heath. Many considerations, indeed, lead one to suppose that it does not belong to so remote a period. I cannot, and do not, for a moment believe that it has ever been turned up from the soil, for there is not on any part of it the slightest evidence of its having been in the earth. Hollow as it is, there must, if it had lain in the earth, have been traces of the soil in which it had been buried, and it would moreover have been an impossibility for the painting to have retained the appearance it now presents.

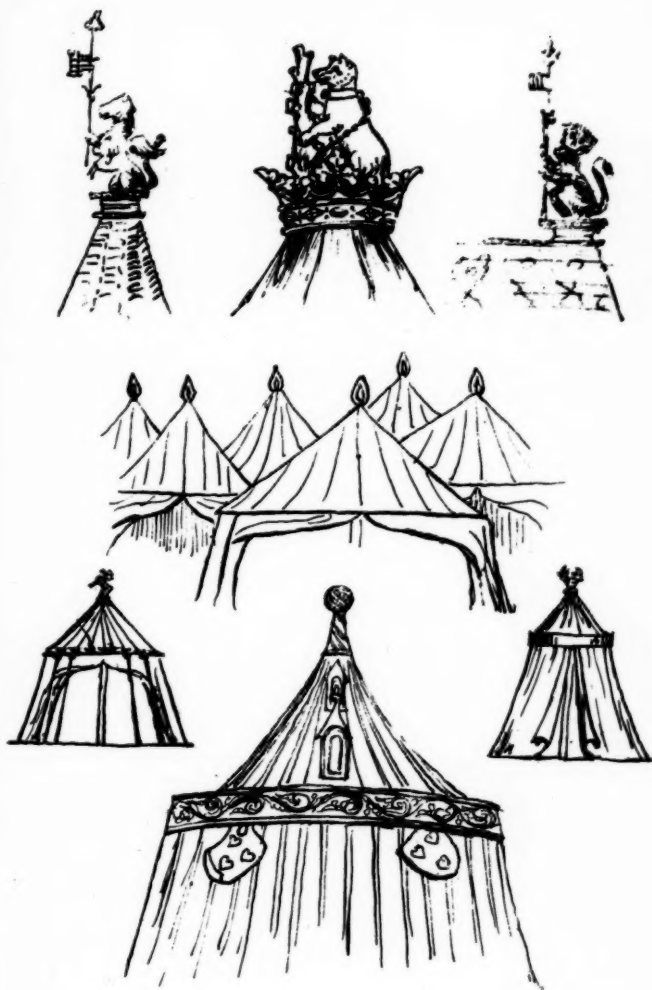
If, as may not improbably be the case, the crest was, as suggested, used to place over some knightly or other effigy in a church, the probability is that it is simply another miserable, and, alas, too common,

instance of spoliation during some tasteless "restoration" that has been going on in one of our fine old country parish churches. Would that its original resting place could be discovered!

The stirrup, fig. 2, six and a half inches in height and five inches and a half in diameter, is of brass, parcel gilt, and is richly tooled and chased with foliated scroll work. The open-work sole, or tread, is circular, three inches in diameter, and has a central perforated band. The upper surface of one side of the outer rim is toothed for firmer hold upon the foot of the rider. The loop at the top for the strap to pass through, is a swivel, and is rivetted. The stirrup, which is of massive character, weighs sixteen and a half ounces. The ornamentation up each side of the frame, or arch, of the stirrup, the curve of which is six inches, is for three-fourths of the height enclosed in a border of small circles, above which, occupying the remaining fourth, is a somewhat droll and grotesque attempt at a foliated human head and shoulders, formed by the same tooling and chasing as the scroll pattern foliage of the lower portion. This frame, or arch, is at the bottom one and one-eighth of an inch in breadth and tapers up gradually to five-eighths of an inch at the top. The outside of the rim of the sole, or tread, is also tooled in a corresponding manner to the rest of the stirrup. It cannot, I opine, have been of the age of the battle of Blore Heath.

Fig. 3 is the open-work iron frame, basket, or guard, of what is known as a basket-hilted sword, and of course, of a later period than the other relics. It is of good workmanship, and of the ordinary strength of those so well known on Scottish swords of "the '45."





EXAMPLES OF TENT-POLE TERMINATIONS FROM ILLU. MSS. AND OTHER SOURCES.

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## FAMILY JOTTINGS BY A GREAT-GRANDMOTHER—THE LATE MRS. MARSHALL HALL.

THE following pleasant and gossipy notes, which are permitted to first appear in the "RELIQUARY," from the original MS., written by the late Mrs. Marshall Hall, through the courtesy of her son, Captain Marshall Hall, J.P., etc., etc., are of surpassing interest as showing not only in the most graphic manner many phases of home and fashionable life of the beginning of the present century that will be new to its readers, but as conveying in a pleasant manner much genealogical and family information regarding the Mortimers and other noted families of the period. The writer, Mrs. Charlotte Hall, widow of the eminent physician, Dr. Marshall Hall,\* was the daughter of Valentine Green, Esq., of Normanton-le-Heath, by his marriage with Miss Theodosia Frances Georgiana Mortimer, daughter of Hans Winthrop Mortimer, Esq. She was born in 1802, and died in January of the present year, at the age of eighty-three. Concerning the family of Hall, of Grantham, of which Captain Marshall Hall is a member, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to Hallam, the historian, who relates the quarrels of Arthur Hall, member for Grantham in the time of Elizabeth, with the House of Commons, a case well known to students of Constitutional History.

Regarding this MS. now first printed, Capt. Marshall Hall, writing

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\* Dr. Marshall Hall was born at Basford Hall, in Nottinghamshire, in 1790, and educated in Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree in 1812. After officiating for two years as House Physician at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he visited the Medical Schools of Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen, and settled in Nottingham in 1816. He soon obtained a large and lucrative practice, and was appointed Physician to the General Hospital in that town. At the same time, he became a valuable contributor to the literature of his profession. His "Treatise on Diagnosis" made its appearance in 1817; and was followed ten years later by his "Commentaries on various Diseases peculiar to Women," which still retains its place as a standard book of reference. In 1826 he removed to London, in order that he might prosecute his studies with greater facility. After establishing the important physiological rule that the capillary vessels are distinct in structure and function from the smallest arteries or veins, he proceeded to the discoveries which are the chief glory of his professional career. In the words of a writer in the *Lancet*, "The establishment of the reflex functions of the spinal cord, in short, the whole of the excito-motor physiology of the nervous system, is the sole work of Dr. Marshall Hall. And not only this, but he has shown that there are in reality three great classes into which the various parts of the nervous system resolve themselves; the cerebral, or sentient-voluntary; the true spinal, or excito-motor; and the ganglionic. This was the real unravelling of the perplexed and tangled web which none had before been able to accomplish. The true idea of a nervous centre could never be said to have existed before the time of Dr. Marshall Hall." Though the Royal Society deemed his Memoirs "On the Spinal Marrow, and the Excito-Motor System of Nerves" unworthy of publication, the principal scientific bodies of Europe fully appreciated his services to science; and besides being chosen a foreign associate of the Royal Academy at Paris, he had the rare honour of an election, by an almost unanimous vote, into the Institute of France. Amongst his most important and practical discoveries must be mentioned the method now known by his name for treating asphyxia, the superiority of which over that formerly in use has been tested by innumerable cases in all parts of the world. He visited the United States of America, and Cuba, in 1853-4, and died at Brighton, August 11th, 1857. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he published "The Twofold Slavery of the United States," "Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," "Observations and Suggestions in Medicine," and several Treatises on the Nervous System.—Cooper [Ed. "RELIQUARY"].

to the Editor, under date "St. John's, Bovey Tracey, Aug. 22, 1885," says:—"Dear Sir, I am glad you think my mother's memoranda to be of interest. Being written when she was in her 83rd year, at my special request, and for my perusal, they are scarcely *literary*, and certainly might be termed rather gossipy. Still, it will be best to use them as they stand. My dear mother was—the partiality of a loving son apart—one of the best, simplest, most sympathetic talkers I ever came across, and appears in that respect to have been what we read of as characteristic of French women of the old school of *Salon*.

Very truly yours, Marshall Hall."

"Ll. Jewitt, Esq., Editor of the Reliquary."

The pleasant narrative is as follows:—

My mother was Theodosia Frances Georgiana Mortimer, and at 20 or 21 she married Valentine Green, of Normanton-le-Heath, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. My father was a landed proprietor, and the eldest son of a family of eight children. My mother was youngest but one of eight children. Her father was Hans Wintbrop Mortimer, who had married Anne Hamilton, a grand-daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. I believe her father was Lord "Anne" Hamilton. She died in her confinement of her ninth child, who also died at the same time.

My grandfather Mortimer was the son of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, an Oxford graduate, and physician to the Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II., who (the Prince) died before his father, and therefore never came to the throne. Dr. Cromwell Mortimer was upwards of 20 years senior secretary to the Royal Society,\* and wrote several works, one being a "Students' Dictionary," another "Chemistry as applied to Husbandry."† I remember that we had at Normanton a

\* Dr. Mortimer is thus spoken of in the "Roll of the Royal College of Physicians"—"Cromwell Mortimer, M.D., was born in Essex, and was the second son of John Mortimer, Esq., of Topping Hall, in that county. He was educated at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He was admitted on the physic line there, 7th September, 1719; went through the very complete course of instruction given in that university, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine there, 9th August, 1724 (*Exercitatio Inaug. de Ingressu Humorum in Corpus Humanum*, &c.). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 26th June, 1725, but, having been created a Doctor of Medicine at Cambridge (*Comitis Regis*), 11th May, 1728, was admitted a Candidate, 30th September, 1728, and a Fellow, 30th September, 1729. Dr. Mortimer was a person of considerable importance in his day. He was a Fellow of the Royal and of the Antiquarian Societies; of the former he was Secretary for more than twenty years, and he was one of the most active of that illustrious band who laboured for the incorporation of the latter. The Doctor's elder brother left him the family estate when he died, 7th January, 1752. He edited *Francisci Willughbeii de Historia Piscium libri quatuor. recognovit Joh. Raius accessit Index Piscium, &c., curâ Cromwelli Mortimer, M.D.*, folio, 1743; and published, 'On the Volatile Spirit of Sulphur,' 8vo. London, 1744; and 'An Address to the Public, containing Narratives of the Effects of certain Chemical Remedies in most Diseases,' 8vo. London, 1745." Besides these works, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer was a voluminous contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," the titles of no less than twenty-six important papers by him being in the list to which I have referred.—Ed. "RELIQUARY."

† Of the two works here referred to, and attributed to Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, the former, "The Student's Pocket Dictionary, or Compendium of Universal History, Chronology, and Biography," etc., was one of the many works compiled by Thomas Mortimer, at one time H.M. Vice-Consul for the Austrian Netherlands; and the latter, "The Whole Art of Husbandry, or the Way of Managing and Improving Land," was written, as were other works, by John Mortimer.—Ed. "RELIQUARY."

copy of the former, but I never saw the latter. Our copy of the Dictionary had the family arms (Mortimer) on the binding. I believe it was burnt, with the rest of the Mortimer library, at King's Newton Hall,\* in 1859. I imagine that my grandfather, Hans Winthrop Mortimer, inherited property from his father, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, as the family were accustomed to a large household of servants, etc. I remember hearing my mother say that they had a West Indian black footman, who was good-natured, and the children and my mother, thinking his face was dirty, used to try to wash off the black with the corner of her pinafore, being much astonished that this operation produced no effect on his complexion, which remained as black as ever. They had carriages and horses, and one day the young ladies were being driven in the family coach to take their lesson at the dancing academy, when they encountered the Lord George Gordon rioters. The footman hastily came to the carriage door, and requested the young ladies (the Miss Mortimers) to show their blue sashes at the window, as that was the colour of the Gordon party, whose partizans in the mob were accustomed to smash the wheels of carriages belonging to their opponents.

My grandfather had two houses looking on the Thames, in Surrey Street, which at that time was an aristocratic quarter, and a place in Derbyshire, called Caldwell Hall,† near Burton-on-Trent, which they inhabited during the recesses of Parliament, for Mr. Mortimer was member for Shaftesbury, and thither the family used to travel in their own carriages, accompanied by two "outriders" carrying pistols in holster-cases, for they had to cross Hounslow Heath, and other places infested by highwaymen, who were in the habit of plundering travellers.

It seems, also, that the barbarous custom still remained of hanging culprits in chains upon gallows by the roadside, where they remained until birds of prey disposed of their flesh, leaving only the skeleton hanging in the chains. My mother told me that, when about to pass one of these painful sights, the footman used to come up to the carriage door and put up the shutters, to avoid the shock to the young ladies.

At Caldwell they became intimate with the families of Sir Oswald Mosley, Sir Henry Every, Sir Nigel Gresley, and the Jervoises. One of the Miss Jervoises married Mr. Pipe Wolferstan, of Statfold Hall, near Tamworth. I used, when a little child, to visit there. Mr. Wolferstan was an eccentric man, and a great genealogist and antiquary. He was a very absent man, and one day he rode to Tamworth, put up his horse at some stables, and proceeded to grope

\* King's Newton Hall, then the residence of Robert Green, Esq., was destroyed by fire on the 17th of April, 1859. Engravings of the Hall as it was during Mr. Green's residence, and of the ruins after the fire, will be found in vol. i. of the "RELIQUARY," 1860, Plate III. Mr. Green afterwards built Scalby Hall, near Scarborough, where he recently died, leaving two daughters.

† The Manor of Caldwell was sold by William, Lord Paget, in 1565, to Peter Collingwood, Esq., from whose family it passed by several marriages to those of Saunders and Mortimer. It was the property of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary of the Royal Society, whose son, Hans Winthrop Mortimer, sold it to Henry Evans, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

amongst the antiquities in the earth; after which he commenced walking home, but, on arriving at the toll-gate, it suddenly occurred to him that he had perhaps *ridden* through it in the morning, but not feeling quite sure, he asked the toll-gate keeper: "Pray, my good woman, can you tell me whether I came through this gate in the morning on foot or on horseback?" The woman told him he had ridden through it, whereupon Mr. Wolferstan trudged back to Tamworth to fetch his horse.

He had a pet black cat, which was often sat upon, being exactly of the hue of the dining room chairs: he called the cat "Dathan." So he desired his niece, our playfellow, Miss Elizabeth Jervoise, to make a scarlet jacket, which was tied round the black cat to render him conspicuous, and then Mr. Wolferstan said he had taken his Oxford degree, and thenceforth he called him Dr. Dathan.

Mr. Wolferstan used to say that the Mortimers were descended from King Edward the I., and I believe he made out the pedigree; tracing genealogies being a favourite study with him. He also said that Roger Mortimer, an ancestor of ours, came from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

My grandfather, Mr. Mortimer, became member for Shaftesbury. On one occasion of a contested election, he was obliged to bring up his voters to London to undergo a "scrutiny." This was an expensive affair. I have heard it said, also, that he lost much in speculations. He possessed much property in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, Mortimer's Market, etc., of some of which he was obliged to dispose. I have been told that had he retained the property about where University College was afterwards built, he would have become a *millionaire*. That part of London was then a fashionable quarter. He also sold Tiptree, a family place in (I think) Essex. He had six daughters and two sons, and lived expensively. His eldest daughter, my Aunt Susan, was presented at Court by the Duchess of Leeds. My aunts, Susan, Mary, Maria, and Harriet never married. My mother and my aunt, Charlotte Leycester, alone of the daughters did so. My eldest uncle, Hans Saunders Mortimer (an ancestor had married into the family of Colonel Saunders, one of Cromwell's commanders) married an heiress, and had two daughters, one of whom died very young, and the elder one, Lucy, married the Rev. Thomas Manners-Sutton, related to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the present Lord Canterbury. Mr. Leycester, of White Place, near Maidenhead, who married my youngest aunt, a very pretty girl, named Charlotte, was a man of good family, proud, and of recluse studious habits, associating only with his titled relatives and neighbours, generally shutting himself up in his study.

My Grandfather Mortimer was but little associated with his children, who were accustomed to pay him great deference, addressing him as "Sir." My eldest aunt took charge of the family when they grew up, and they were accustomed to yield obedience to her. As an instance of this, when her brothers and sisters were visiting the Jervoises, they joined in some private theatricals, to which my aunt

did not object ; but when she heard that a Miss Mellon, a young actress then accompanying a set of actors at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was sent for to assist the young people at the Jervoises, she instantly summoned my brothers and sisters to return home to Caldwell. I believe she brought them up with great prudence and propriety, and it is remarkable that they obeyed her, although only a sister.

Miss Mellon afterwards became Duchess of St. Albans. When an actress she supported her mother by her gains, and it is a trait highly honourable to her character that, years afterwards, in travelling through Ashby-de-la-Zouch, she stopped at an hotel there, and sent for a poor washerwoman who, when she was only an unknown actress, had sometimes lent her money for the support of her mother, and now, when a Duchess, she was able to reward the poor washerwoman, and was not ashamed to acknowledge her former kindness.

My mother, then Theodosia Mortimer, when young, used to visit at Ingleby, a very pretty place near Swarkstone, in Derbyshire. The grounds were charming, and Mr. and Mrs. Greaves and their two daughters lived there. At Ingleby my mother made the acquaintance of Mrs. Greaves' two cousins, the young Mr. Greens, the elder of whom became the husband of her, Theodosia Mortimer. Mrs. Greaves was an heiress, a Miss Hartill, first cousin to my father. She took a great interest in my mother, and showed her much kindness. Miss Greaves married Mr. Senhouse, of a well-known Cumberland family, owning Nether Hall, near Maryport, and related to Lord Lowther.

My father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Green, lived at Normanton-le-Heath, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and had ten children, of whom I, Charlotte, was the fourth. It is a pleasure to me to depict my father's character, which presented many noble traits. He was possessed of landed property at Normanton, Swepstone, Ibstock, etc. The estate at Swepstone came to him from relatives named Bakewell. My father had a very strong love of justice, and his integrity, combined with strong good sense, gave him great influence in his neighbourhood, so that he was trustee and executor to no end of people around, and people used to ask him to take their money, and give them the usual interest, believing that they could not have a safer investment. He had great independence of character, never shrinking from taking the part of a poor man if he thought him oppressed or unfairly treated by a superior, whatever might be his rank. We lived near, and visited, Sir Charles and Lady Hastings, of Willesley. One day a tenant of Sir Charles came to my father and complained that he was unjustly treated by the baronet, his landlord. I believe the farmer had laid out much in improving his farm, and had been a good and deserving tenant, and now Sir Charles had given him notice to quit, of which he much complained. My father immediately mounted his horse and rode off to Willesley. He fearlessly advocated the tenant's case, speaking his mind in a very earnest and independent manner to Sir Charles, telling him that it was a great injustice to give the man notice to quit. Sir Charles was known to be a very irascible man, but he took my father's lecture in good part, and after listening meekly to it, revoked the notice to quit, and consented not to raise the tenant's rent.



My father had to act in a great number of arbitrations. his known high sense of honour and justice inspiring great confidence. Lord Howe and Mr. Moore, as frequently happens when a nobleman and a commoner of good family and fortune have contiguous properties, had little disagreements, which they used to submit to my father for settlement. His personal character gave him great influence, so that at a county election he could bring about a hundred voters to the poll, less than half that number being his tenants. I remember his going to Ibstock to canvass for Lord Robert Manners, son of the Duke of Rutland, and Mr. Legh Keck. As soon as the people were aware of his visit, they began to ring the church bells, and when asked for their votes, many of the farmers, etc., said, "We don't know Lord Robert Manners nor Mr. Keck, but we will vote for you, Mr. Green!" He avoided anything of parade or ostentation, and when he found he was "pricked" as High Sheriff for the county of Leicester, he made great exertions to have his name taken off the list of High Sheriffs, and after much trouble succeeded. He said it would be a hardship on a man with ten children to have to serve in so expensive an office; but in reality he disliked the fuss and ceremony connected with it. His character and tastes were very simple. He was economical in his habits, but very liberal and generous. Every Christmas he gave an ox to the poor of Normanton, to each family a portion according to the number of children. And no poor person in our village ever wanted a dinner, as things were freely given from our kitchen. My mother visited the sick and sent them dinners, etc.

The Duke of Rutland was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, and he invited my father to spend a week at Belvoir Castle. The Duchess was very civil to him, and showed him her book of accounts relative to a farm which she occupied with great interest. He travelled to Belvoir, which was distant from us about 30 miles, in our own carriage and horses to Leicester, and thence took post horses. A deep snow fell, and when he was leaving the Castle and required post horses, the post-master sent four, alleging that a pair would be insufficient on account of the snow. My father felt it to be an absurdity that he should leave the Castle alone in a carriage and four, but could not help himself. His twin brother, my Uncle Edward, used to quiz him about it. By-the-bye, my father and his brother were twins, and both very healthy, the former living to the age of 76, and the latter 96!

I have already mentioned Sir Charles Hastings. When he died it was found that in his will he had appointed my father one of his executors. Now Sir Charles was an eccentric man, and to my father's consternation, after the death of Sir Charles, he found that his will instructed the executors to see that he was buried, not in the burial ground of the little church, adjacent to Willesley Hall, but in one corner of the park which he designated, and that his body, instead of being in a coffin, should merely be wrapped in a winding sheet, and that two acorns should be planted over his grave, that he might have "the satisfaction of knowing that his remains would afford nourishment to a

*good old English oak tree ;*" and he directed that a legacy should be given to his gardener to watch the growth of the plants, and, in due time, to remove one of them, leaving the finer of the two to grow up. On conferring with his co-executor, the Rev. W. McDouall, my father's difficulty about carrying out the baronet's wishes was solved, for Mr. McDouall said that as it was desired that he should perform the burial service at the funeral, the interment must take place in the churchyard, as he could not legally perform the service in unconsecrated ground. Then, as regarded the absence of a coffin, my father had one constructed with a moveable lid, which by means of ropes attached could be lifted off, before the grave was closed, unperceived by the bystanders, thus avoiding the shocking of their feelings whilst carrying out the object of the deceased. The widow of Sir Charles was the daughter and heiress of a Mr. Abney, of London. I am not sure whether he was Sir Thomas Abney. The family were Presbyterians, and on their estate founded the well-known "Abney Park Cemetery." Dr. Watts was long their inmate. The name Abney appears to be preserved in the Hastings' family.

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Copy of a Memorandum (spelt as the original).

"Marke Mortimer } had £800 a year there  
of Somersetshire }

"drowned by the sea after which he went into Glostershire and was stuard to ye earle of Baith who gave him a living in Devonshire where he died and left 2 sons, W<sup>m</sup>. and John his wife was dau<sup>r</sup> of Ellis Westway of Cornehill son John born Feb 14—1711—12. at 2 o'clock."—cc.

It is well known that land in Bridgwater Bay was washed away by the sea.

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Another Memorandum—left by Mrs. Charlotte Hall.

"My eldest uncle was Hans Saunders Mortimer. My grandfather's name was Hans Winthrop Mortimer. I believe the name Hans was given him because Sir Hans Sloane was a great friend of his father's. The names Winthrop and Saunders seem to be in memory of Colonel Saunders, one of Cromwell's officers, and (!) of one of the principal Puritans of that time, Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts. Many things belonging to Oliver Cromwell had descended to my grandfather, in consequence of the alliance with the Protector's family . . . . The house in which they were was burnt down, and then all the articles destroyed. Among them was the correspondence between the Protector and General Fairfax; the silver boat from which the former was fed when a baby; a large full-dressed Dutch doll, etc., etc. These are all the articles I can remember hearing my aunts and mother talk of, but there were a great many more."

THE SEAL TO BE USED BY THE CHURCHWARDENS  
OF ROLLESTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.



THE seal here engraved is of a somewhat more than usually interesting character, and was thus described by the late Mr. Pettigrew. He says it is the seal "of the churchwardens of Rollestone, in the county of Stafford, given by Robert Sherborn, or Sherebourne, Bishop of Chichester, who was born in that parish, where he founded a grammar school, about the year of our Lord 1520, and endowed it with an annual stipend of £10, to be paid by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, for the use of the schoolmaster. The founder directed that an impression of this seal should be attached to the receipt for the stipend, and delivered by the churchwardens to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester as a voucher for the same."

Bishop Sherborn, educated at Wykeham's Colleges at Winchester and Oxford, was made Bishop of St. David's in 1505, and

translated to the See of Chichester in 1508. He was, according to Fuller, "a great scholar and a prudent man," and was greatly patronised by Henry VII., who employed him on various embassies. Chichester Cathedral he "decorated with many ornaments. . . . especially the south side thereof." His favourite mottoes were "*Dilexi decorem domus tuæ, Domine,*" and "*Credite operibus,*" and concerning the latter, Fuller says, "although some may like his alms better than his trumpet, charity will make the most favourable construction thereof." He resigned his bishopric through extremely advanced years and consequent incapacity, at the grand old age of 96, in 1536, and died in the same year; a bill having, a short time before, passed the House of Lords securing his pension.

The seal is here engraved from an impression given to me by the late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., of Rollestone Hall.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

## Jenyns' Roll of Arms as an Ordinary.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET, HON. SECRETARY OF THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 40.)

### Chiefs.

|  |  |     |
|--|--|-----|
| 139. Arg., a chief Gu.                                       | } William flos, Conte de Al-           | 12  |
|  | bemarle et S <sup>r</sup> de Coupland. |     |
| 140. Arg., a chief Gu.                                       | Hugh Hercy.                            | 260 |
| 141. Erm., a chief Gu.                                       | W <sup>m</sup> de Moteyns.             | 358 |
| 142. Sa., on a chief Arg., a }<br>cross moline of the field. | Thomas Bolron.                         | 159 |

### Chiefs embattled.

|                                       |                        |     |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 143. Gu., a chief embattled }<br>Arg. | Robert de Bynchestree. | 248 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|

### Chiefs indented.

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 144. Arg., in chief a fess dancettée Az. (read, from "Grimaldi's" Roll, Arg., a chief dancettée, Az.) | } Robert fitz Elys, de Newton.                        | 24  |
| 145. Arg., on a chief indented Az., three garbs of the field.   | } Tho. de Wakefyld.                                   | 381 |
| 146. Erm., on a chief indented dancettée Gu., three mullets of six points Or.                         | } Auncell Bassett.                                    | 861 |
| 147. Or., a chief indented of six indents Az.   | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Theobald Buteleir, Cont d'Ormond. | 32  |

### Cinquefoils.

|   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 148. Gu., a cinquefoil Or, and on a bordure Az., six horse-shoes Arg. | } Reinould de Ulgham, de Northumberland. | 860 |
| 149. Sa., a chevron Arg. betw. three pierced cinquefoils Or.          | } Rogeir de Wolsingham.                  | 186 |

### Cocks.

|  |                        |     |
|--|------------------------|-----|
| 150. Arg., three cocks Gu.                             | Thomas de Cockfelde.   | 128 |
| 151. Arg., a chevron betw. three cocks Gu., legged Az. | } John de Cokerington. | 38  |

### Combs.

|                            |                                    |     |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 152. Sa., three combs Arg. | Mons <sup>r</sup> Thomas Tunstall. | 211 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|

### Crescents.

|   |                                      |     |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 153. Arg., a fess betw. three crescents Gu. | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Richard de Ogle. | 208 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----|

|  |                      |     |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| 154. Az., three crescents Arg.                                     | Esmond de Thorp.     | 75  |
| 155. Erm., three crescents Gu.,<br>each charged with a roundle Or. | } Th. Cobham.        | 266 |
| 156. Gu., three crescents Erm.                                     |                      |     |
| 157. Or., three crescents Gu.                                      | Robert de ffreville. | 145 |
| 158. Sa., three crescents Or.                                      | Simon Woodhull.      | 144 |
|  | fhouke de Boun.      | 42  |

*Crosses (passant).*

|  |                             |      |
|--|-----------------------------|------|
| 159. Arg., on a cross Sa. a<br>pierced mullet of the field.  | } John de Copland.          | 819  |
| 160. Arg., a cross within a<br>bordure Sa.   |                             |      |
| 161. Az., on a cross Or, five<br>escallops Gu.   | } Randolph Dacree.          | 862  |
| 162. Erm., a cross Sa.   |                             |      |
| 163. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sa.,<br>a cross betw. 4 fleurs-de-lis Arg.;<br>2 and 8, Arg., a chevron betw.<br>three annulets Gu. | } John de Boys, del Southe. | 815* |
|  |                             |      |
|  | } John de Bank.             | 166  |
|  |                             |      |

*Crosses (passant) engrailed.*

|                                  |                    |     |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 164. Arg., a cross engrailed Gu. | Thomas Dalangrige. | 820 |
| 165. Erm., a cross engrailed Gu. | John de Brewes.    | 847 |

*Crosses botonnee fitchee.*

|  |                                 |     |
|--|---------------------------------|-----|
| 166. Sa., a chevron betw. three<br>crosses botonnee fitchee Arg. | } W <sup>m</sup> Stallingburgh. | 257 |
|  |                                 |     |

*Crosses crosslet.*

|  |                    |     |
|--|--------------------|-----|
| 167. Or., a fusil Gu. betw.<br>three cross crosslets Sa. | } Thomas Bosville. | 265 |
|  |                    |     |

*Crosses crosslet fitchee.*

|  |                      |     |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| 168. Arg., a fess dancettée betw.<br>three cross crosslets fitchée Gu. | } Richard de Sandes. | 270 |
| 169. Arg., a chevron betw.<br>three cross crosslets fitchée Sa.        |                      |     |
| 170. Gu., a chevron betw. three<br>cross crosslets fitchée Arg.        | } Myles Pakenham.    | 811 |
|  |                      |     |

*Crosses patonce.*

|  |  |     |
|--|--|-----|
| 171. Arg., a cross patonce Gu.<br>betw. four popinjays (Vert).         | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Jordan de Daldene. | 853 |
| 172. Az., a cross patonce voided<br>Arg.                               |  |     |
| 173. Gu., a cross patonce, and<br>in the dexter chief an escallop Arg. | } Mons <sup>r</sup> John de Melton.    | 335 |
| 174. Gu., a cross patonce Arg.<br>betw. four leopards' faces Or.       |  |     |
|  | } John de la More.                     | 288 |
|  |  |     |
|  | } Roger Salisbury.                     | 287 |
|  |  |     |

|  |                             |     |
|--|-----------------------------|-----|
| 175. Gu., a cross patonce Arg.,<br>and on a chief Az., a lion passant<br>gardant Or. | } Le Baron de Skirpenbeke.  | 293 |
| 176. Arg., a chevron betw.<br>three crosses patonce Sa.                              |                             |     |
|  | } W <sup>m</sup> de Muscon. | 878 |

*Crosses recercellée.*

|   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 177. Quarterley, 1 and 4, Arg.,<br>a cross recercellée Gu. ; 2 and 3,<br>Az., frettée Or. | } Tho. Dovedall.                                   | 818 |
| 178. Gu., a cross recercellée,<br>and in the dexter chief an escal-<br>lop Or.            |  |     |
| 179. Gu., a chevron betw. three<br>crosses recercellée Or.                                | } Robert Sleghtes, de Legburn,<br>en Lincolnshire. | 297 |

*Cushions.*

|  |  |     |
|--|--|-----|
| 180. Arg., three cushions<br>("oreillers") Gu.                   | } Nichol Wymale.                       | 55  |
| 181. Arg., three cushions<br>("oreillers") Gu.                   |  |     |
| 182. Arg., three cushions<br>("oreillers") Sa.                   | } Mons <sup>r</sup> William Greystock. | 187 |
| 183. Gu., a fess Sa. betw. three<br>cushions ("oryelliers") Arg. |  |     |
|  | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Richard Norton.    | 155 |
|  | } W <sup>m</sup> Hoton del fforest.    | 275 |

*Dolphins.*

|  |                          |     |
|--|--------------------------|-----|
| 184. Gu., a dolphin embowed<br>Arg.        | } William ffishacree.    | 142 |
| 185. Gu., three dolphins em-<br>bowed Arg. |                          |     |
|  | } John de Bleverhassett. | 294 |

*Eagles.*

|  |   |      |
|--|---|------|
| 186. Arg., an eagle displayed<br>Sa., armed Purpure. | } Adam de Eglestone, de Wil-<br>berfosse.           | 360* |
| 187. Sa., an eagle displayed<br>Or.                  |   |      |
| 188. Arg., three eagles dis-<br>played Gu.           | } Leoffrik, Cont de Chestre<br>devaunt le Conquest. | 4    |
| 189. Az., three eagles displayed<br>Arg., armed Gu.  |   |      |
|  | } John de Eglesfyld.                                | 295  |
|  | } Peirs de Gaveston, Cont de<br>Cornewaille.        | 10   |

*Eagles with two heads.*

|   |                        |     |
|---|------------------------|-----|
| 190. Arg., a chevron betw.<br>three double-headed eagles dis-<br>played Gu. | } Estevene de Trewent. | 399 |
|   |                        |     |

*Escallops.*

|  |                    |     |
|--|--------------------|-----|
| 191. Arg., three escallops Gu.                       | } John Clyfton.    | 77  |
| 192. Arg., three escallops betw.<br>two bendlets Gu. |                    |     |
|  | } Piers de la Hay. | 128 |

|  |  |     |
|--|--|-----|
| 193. Arg., three escallops betw. two bendlets Gu.  | } Pyers de la Hay.                     | 238 |
| 194. Arg., a chevron Az. betw. three escallops Sa. |  |     |
| 195. Gu., a fess Or betw. three escallops Arg.     | } Robert Gerveys.                      | 328 |
| 196. Gu., a fess betw. three escallops Or.         |  |     |
| 197. Gu., a fess betw. three escallops Or.         | } Richard Pikard.                      | 104 |
| 198. Sa, three escallops Arg.                      |  |     |
| 199. Sa, six escallops Or.                         | } John Chamberlayne.                   | 290 |
|  |  |     |
|  | } John Chamberleyne.                   | 106 |
|  |  |     |
|  | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Thomas Stirkeland. | 213 |
|  |  |     |
|  | } Hugh Esshcote.                       | 90  |
|  |  |     |

*Etoiles.*

|                           |                  |     |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----|
| 200. Sa., an estoile Arg. | John de Ingleby. | 877 |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----|

*Feathers.*

|   |                            |     |
|---|----------------------------|-----|
| 201. Gu., a chevron Erm. betw. three plumes Arg.      | } W <sup>m</sup> ffetheir. | 280 |
| 202. Sa., a chevron engrailed betw. three plumes Arg. |                            |     |
|   | } John de Cottingham.      | 296 |
|   |                            |     |

*Crosses.*

|   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 203. Arg., a fess Gu., and label of five pendants Az.                               | } Wauteir Rommesey.                              | 198 |
| 204. Arg., a fess, and in chief two crescents Gu.                                   |  |     |
| 205. Arg., a fess, and in chief two mullets Gu.                                     | } John Wassand.                                  | 29  |
| 206. Arg., a fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu.                                       |  |     |
| 207. Arg., a fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu.                                       | } W <sup>m</sup> Odingsells.                     | 356 |
| 208. Arg., on a fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu., three fleurs-de-lis of the field. |  |     |
| 209. Arg., a fess Sa. within a bordure Gu., platy.                                  | } Jocelyne Badlesmere.                           | 52  |
| 210. Arg., a fess betw. two cotises Sa.   |  |     |
| 211. Arg., on a fess Sa., three crosses patonce Or.                                 | } Rauf Badlesmere.                               | 85  |
| 212. Az., on a fess Arg., three crosses coupé Gu.                                   |  |     |
| 213. Az., a fess Gu. billetty Or.   | } Jocelyne Badlesmere.                           | 52  |
| 214. Az., a fess betw. six cross crosslets fitchée Or.                              |  |     |
| 215. Erm., on a fess Az., three cross crosslets Or.                                 | } Rauf Normanvyle.                               | 105 |
| 216. Erm., a fess Gu.   |  |     |
|   | } William de Weston.                             | 114 |
|   |  |     |
|   | } Henry Bysshopbery.                             | 262 |
|   |  |     |
|   | } Robert de Gertheston.                          | 127 |
|   |  |     |
|   | } John de Newsom.                                | 239 |
|   |  |     |
|   | } Mons <sup>r</sup> William S <sup>t</sup> Omer. | 18  |
|   |  |     |
|   | } Thomas Pype.                                   | 263 |
|   |  |     |
|   | } John Paule.                                    | 100 |
|   |  |     |
|   | } John de Button.                                | 192 |
|   |  |     |



|  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| 217. Erm., on a fess Gu., three<br>escallops Arg.              | } John Ingram.  | 28  |
| 218. Gu., a fess betw. six cross<br>crosslets Arg.             |   |     |
| 219. Or., a fess Gu.   | Mons <sup>r</sup> John Colvyle, Signiour<br>de Biteham. | 231 |
| 220. Or., on a fess Gu., three<br>roundles Arg.                | } William Huntingfeld.                                  | 45  |
| 221. Vair, a fess Gu., and in<br>chief two pierced mullets Or. |   |     |
|  | John ffitz Bernard.                                     | 81  |

*Fesses dancettée.*

|   |                     |     |
|---|---------------------|-----|
| 222. Gu., billetty and a fess<br>dancettée Arg. | } Robert de Brytby. | 115 |
| 223. Gu., crusilly Or, a fess<br>dancettée Arg. |                     |     |
|   | John Longvyle.      | 256 |

*Fesses embattled.*

|   |                         |     |
|---|-------------------------|-----|
| 224. Arg., a fess embattled and<br>counter embattled Gu.          | } John de Raueneshelme. | 72  |
| 225. Arg., on a fess embattled<br>Gu., a lion passant gardant Or. |                         |     |
|   | John Ravenshelme.       | 809 |

*Fesses engrailed.*

|  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| 226. Arg., a fess of fusils con-<br>joined Gu., and in the dexter chief<br>a crescent Sa.    | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Thomas Bosville, de<br>Dayvill. | 875 |
| 227. Arg., a fess of five fusils<br>conjoined Sa.  |   |     |
| 228. Erm., a fess of fusils con-<br>joined Gu.   | Mons <sup>r</sup> Henry Percy, de<br>Wyltshire.     | 389 |
| 229. Gu., a fess of three fusils<br>conjoined Arg.   | Mons <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Hebdent.           | 387 |
| 230. Gu., a fess of four fusils<br>conjoined Arg.  | } Le Sire Dawbeny.                                  | 342 |
| 231. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a<br>fess of fusils conjoined Sa.; 2 and<br>3, Or, a maunch Az. |   |     |
|  | Mons <sup>r</sup> Philloppe Dawbeney.               | 390 |
|  | Mons <sup>r</sup> Robert Conyers.                   | 209 |

*Fesses flory-counter-flory.*

|   |                 |     |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 232. Arg., a fess flory-counter-<br>flory Gu. | } John Kayuyll. | 374 |
|   |                 |     |

*Fesses wavy.*

|                            |                    |     |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 233. Gu., a fess wavy Arg. | Janico de Arthoys. | 329 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----|

*Fleurs-de-lis.*

|  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| 234. Az., a fess Gu. betw. three<br>fleurs-de-lis Or.                      | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Clement de Skelton. | 272 |
| 235. Az., three fleurs-de-lis<br>each issuing from a leopard's face<br>Or. |   |     |
|  | Thomas West.                            | 98  |

|  |                                    |     |
|--|------------------------------------|-----|
| 236. Az., three fleurs-de-lis each issuing from a leopard's face Or ; a bordure Gu.    | } Robert West.                     | 189 |
| 237. Az., a bend Erm. betw. three fleurs-de-lis each issuing from a leopard's face Or. |                                    |     |
| 238. Or, three fleurs-de-lis Az.   | } Thomas Blount.                   | 111 |
| 239. Or, three fleurs-de-lis Sa.   |                                    |     |
| 240. Arg., a fess betw. six fleurs-de-lis Sa.  | } John Holme, de North Holme.      | 380 |
| 241. Or, a fess Gu., and six fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.                             |                                    |     |
| 242. Or, semy of fleurs-de-lis Sa.   | Constantyne Mortimer.              | 268 |
|  | Halnath de Halnaby.                | 201 |
|  | Mons <sup>r</sup> Robert Deyville. | 396 |
|  | Constantyne le Mortimer.           | 394 |

## Flowers.

|  |                     |     |
|--|---------------------|-----|
| 243. Gu., three flowers ("flowres deawe") Arg. | John de Ousethorpe. | 240 |
|--|---------------------|-----|

## Frettes.

|   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 244. Arg., frettée Az.                                      | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Henry Lownd.         | 341 |
| 245. Arg., frettée and a canton Gu.                         |  |     |
| 246. Arg., frettée Gu., and a chief Az.                     | } Mons <sup>r</sup> John Quytricke.      | 271 |
| 247. Erm., frettée and a chief Gu.                          |  |     |
| 248. Gu., frettée Or, a canton of the field ( <i>sic</i> ). | } Mons <sup>r</sup> Christophre Curwene. | 216 |
| 249. Vert, frettée Arg.                                     |  |     |
|   | W <sup>m</sup> de Thornburgh.            | 227 |
|   | W <sup>m</sup> Wyvell.                   | 249 |
|   | John Salkeld.                            | 178 |

## Garbs.

|   |                |     |
|---|----------------|-----|
| 250. Arg., a fess Az. betw. three garbs Gu. | } John Rydell. | 110 |
| 251. Az. a fess Arg. betw. three garbs Or.  |                |     |
|   | Roger Newers.  | 288 |

## Gauntlets.

|                                |                 |     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| 252. Gu., three gauntlets Arg. | Simon de Gaunt. | 147 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----|

## Goats.

|   |                    |     |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| 253. Arg., a goat saliant Sa, head and beard of the field ( <i>sic</i> ), horns Vert. | } John de Buckton. | 307 |
|   |                    |     |

## Greyhounds.

|  |                  |     |
|--|------------------|-----|
| 254. Arg., three greyhounds ("leveriers") courant in pale Sa, collared Or. | } John Manchell. | 169 |
|  |                  |     |

## Griffins.

|                                   |                  |     |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| 255. Az., a griffin segreant Or.  | Esmond Montague. | 245 |
| 256. Or, a griffin segreant Vert. | Roger de Well.   | 292 |

## Hammers.

|                              |  |     |
|------------------------------|--|-----|
| 257. Arg., three hammers Sa. | Lawrence de Hamerton.                    | 162 |
| 258. Az., three hammers Or.  | Rauf fitz Steven, de Thorne-<br>tonrust. | 26  |
| 259. Gu., three hammers Arg. | Mathew de Thornewton,<br>Steward.        | 27  |

## Hawks' lures.

|                              |                     |     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| 260. Arg., a hawk's lure Gu. | John le fytz Payne. | 194 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----|

## Helmets.

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 261. Az., three helmets Or.   | Mons <sup>r</sup> Robert Skidburgh, de<br>Saltfletby en Lincolnshire. | 152 |
| 262. Gu., three helmets Arg.,<br>crested Or.  | Mons <sup>r</sup> John Myniot.  | 89  |
| 263. Gu., three helmets Arg.,<br>crested Or, and a label of as<br>many pendants Az. |   |     |
|   | Mons <sup>r</sup> Rogeir Mynyot, de<br>Carleton.                      | 153 |

## Hérons.

|   |                                  |     |
|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| 264. Az., three herons Arg.                           | Thomas Heronvyle.                | 180 |
| 265. Az., three herons Arg.,<br>beaked and legged Or. | Mons <sup>r</sup> Odinell Heron. | 238 |
| 266. Gu., three herons Arg.                           |                                  |     |
| 267. Gu., a chevron betw. three<br>herons Arg.        | Roger Heron.                     | 234 |
|   | Mons <sup>r</sup> John Heron.    | 235 |

## Horses' heads.

|   |                 |     |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 268. Gu., three horses' heads<br>erased Arg., bridled Sa. | Robert Horsley. | 253 |
|---|-----------------|-----|

## Lamps.

|                            |                |     |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----|
| 269. Sa., three lamps Arg. | John Wetewang. | 332 |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----|

## Leaves.

|   |               |     |
|---|---------------|-----|
| 270. Arg., three clover leaves<br>("foyles de clete") Vert. | Piers Kyrkan. | 117 |
|---|---------------|-----|

## Lions passant.

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 271. Gu., a lion passant betw.<br>two lozenges in pale Or.                          | Robert Thorneham, ffondeur<br>de Begham | 177 |
| 272. Gu., two lions passant<br>within a double tressure flory<br>counter flory Arg. |   |     |
|   | Mons <sup>r</sup> John ffelton          | 237 |

## Lions passant gardant.

|   |                    |     |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| 273. Az., a chevron betw. three<br>lions passant gardant statant Arg. | John Willesthorpe. | 334 |
|---|--------------------|-----|

## Lions rampant.

|  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| 274. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg.                                | Randolf Gernons, le quartre<br>Cont de Chestree, son<br>[Randolf Meschines] fitz. | 8   |
| 275. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. de-<br>bruised by a baston Az. |   |     |
|  | Mons <sup>r</sup> Pyers Tylioll.  | 348 |

|  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| 276. Gu., a lion ramp. Vair  | Adam de Eueringham.                                 | 35  |
| 277. Or, a lion ramp. Gu.  | Randolf Meschines, le tiers<br>Cont de Chestree.    | 7   |
| 278. Or, a lion ramp. Sa.,<br>bleeding at the shoulder Gu.   | Thomas Langton, de Wyn-<br>yard.                    | 221 |
| 279. Per pale Az. and Gu., a<br>"tiger" (read lion) ramp. Erm.   | Mons <sup>r</sup> John de Norwich.                  | 327 |
| 280. Per pale Or and Vert, a<br>lion ramp. Gu.   | Rogeir Bigot, Cont de Norff.                        | 11  |
| 281. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg.,<br>crowned Or, and armed Gu., within<br>an orle of annulets of the second.                            | Mons <sup>r</sup> Henry de Melton.                  | 803 |
| 282. Vert, a lion ramp. within<br>a bordure engrailed Arg.   | Mons <sup>r</sup> Thomas de Heeton.                 | 840 |
| 288. Arg., a fess Sa. betw. three<br>lions ramp. Gu.   | John le Heesee.                                     | 101 |
| 284. Sa., on a chevron Or, betw.<br>three lions ramp. Arg., a mullet<br>of the field.  | Thomas Hatfylde.                                    | 400 |
| Lions rampant with two tails.  |   |     |
| 285. Arg., a "tiger" (read lion)<br>ramp. tail forked Purpure charged<br>on the shoulder with a cross cross-<br>let of the field.  | W <sup>m</sup> Story.                               | 246 |
| 286. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu.,<br>a lion ramp. tail forked ...; 2 and<br>3, Az., a cross flory Or.                                  | Wautier Payne.                                      | 108 |
| Demi lions.  |   |     |
| 287. Arg., on a chief Gu., a<br>demi-lion ramp. of the field<br>issant, and in the nombril a rose<br>of the second for difference. | Symon Weltdene.                                     | 242 |
| Lions' heads.  |   |     |
| 288. Arg., a chevron, betw.<br>three lions' heads erased Sa.   | William Driffeld, de la<br>Walde.                   | 198 |
| 289. Arg., a chevron, betw.<br>three lions' heads erased Sa.   | Thomas Lamplogh.                                    | 157 |
| Lozenges.  |   |     |
| 290. Erm., on a chief Gu., three<br>lozenges Or.   | John Gerberge.                                      | 69  |
| 291. Erm., on a chief Gu., three<br>lozenges Or.   | John Gerberge.                                      | 185 |
| 292. Erm., on a chief Gu., five<br>lozenges of the field.  | Edward Charles, de Clyff.                           | 30  |
| 293. Erm., on a chief Gu., five<br>lozenges of the field.  | Mons <sup>r</sup> Edward Carles, de<br>Brighenhale. | 182 |

(To be continued.)

ON AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE EARL OF  
RUTLAND (*circa* 1650), DATED FROM HADDON HALL.

BY JAMES CROSTON, J.P., F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

WHILE on a visit recently at Hinton Manor, an old "historic home" in Berkshire, the seat of Captain J. Lowder-Symmonds, I had the opportunity of looking over the correspondence preserved among the family papers relating to events that transpired during the Commonwealth period. Among the letters I found the following from the Earl of Rutland, written at Haddon (*circa* 1650), and addressed to Henry Marten, the Regicide, thanking him for his protection and advocacy, which may not be uninteresting to the readers of the RELIQUARY :—

"S<sup>r</sup>

I receave your lettres w<sup>th</sup> that contentemet that, of themselves, they are able to make me happye, since they lett mee knowe, boath of your welfare and of my living in your good faueur ; I pray to god for y<sup>e</sup> one, and to you for y<sup>e</sup> others continuance, whyles wayting your comands for reall expressing my obseruance in y<sup>e</sup> meane time I content myselfe w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> testimonye my owne hart rendres mee, of my effectuall beeing

Your true and ancient freinde

and seruiteur,

Haddon

RUTLAND.

Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>

"Whyles I haue right and Henrye Marten on my syde I fear no maneurs, nor other vniust scandale, w<sup>ch</sup> are throwne on mee, as false, as it is true, they are soe, and shall so continue, I humblye thanck you for answering in my behalfe ; a dieu."

The "learned and witty" Henry Marten, to whom the letter is addressed, was the then owner of Hinton ; his only daughter conveyed the Manor in marriage to the Lowders, from whom the present possessor inherits. Marten is said to have been the first who uttered in plain terms the advice to the Scottish Commissioners that "they should serve the King as the English did his Scotch grandmother—cut off his head." He was one of the Commissioners of the "High Court of Justice" for the trial of Charles ; regularly attended the sittings ; and, after his condemnation, signed the death warrant. It is said, though on somewhat questionable authority, that when signing the warrant, Cromwell, with heartless buffoonery, smeared Marten's face with the ink of his pen, and Marten, in return, smeared his. At the Restoration he was tried as one of the Regicides and found guilty, but was respited, and he ultimately received a reprieve on condition of perpetual imprisonment. He was confined first in the Tower, but subsequently removed to Chepstow, in which place he was treated with great lenity, having comfortable lodgings assigned to himself and his wife, and being permitted to make excursions and visits in the neighbourhood.

The writer of the letter was John, eldest surviving son of George Manners, of Haddon, and a grandson of Dorothy Vernon, through whom the ancestral home of the "Kings of the Peak" passed to the family of Manners. He was born at Ayleston in 1600, and inherited the Haddon estates on the death of his father, April 23, 1623; he was chosen one of the Members for the County of Derby in the Parliament which assembled in the first year of Charles' reign (1625), and also in that of 1640—the three weeks' session, as it was called, which met on the 13th April, and was dissolved on the 5th of May. In 1628, he married, at Barnwell Castle, near Aldwinckle, co. Northampton, Frances, youngest daughter of Edward, first Lord Montagu of Boughton, and niece of Sir Henry Montagu, the distinguished lawyer and parliamentary orator, and founder of the ducal house of Manchester—a lady who inherited the strong Puritan principles of her father, and who appears to have exercised much influence over the character of her husband. On the death of his cousin without issue in 1641, John Manners succeeded to the Earldom of Rutland, and the castle and princely domain of Belvoir. Though he shared his wife's Puritan predilections, and was one of the twenty peers who remained at Westminster when the King summoned both Houses of Parliament to meet him at Oxford, he never heartily engaged himself with his party, and as a consequence fell under their displeasure. During the civil commotions which characterised the later years of Charles's reign, he was very reluctant to enter upon any public office. After the breaking out of hostilities, he was deputed by the Parliamentarians to invite the aid of the Scots, but, disliking the mission, he got himself excused from the service on the plea of ill health. Collins says (v. i., p. 471) that he had "the good conduct, in the course of our unhappy civil wars, to disengage himself from the extravagancies of those times, though he sat in the House of Peers in Westminster." In November, 1643, he excused himself from being made one of the Keepers of the Great Seal, "alleging himself," as Rushworth (v. iv., p. 342) affirms, "not so well read in law as might qualify him for such a task." Notwithstanding these refusals, he was in 1646 appointed by the Parliament Chief Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's forests and chases beyond the Trent; and in the following year, while Charles was a prisoner at Carisbrooke, he was named one of the Commissioners to treat with him. Though his mansion at Haddon passed unscathed through this eventful period of the country's history, Belvoir was not so fortunate; the Castle was early garrisoned for the Parliament, was attacked by the Royalists, and lost and won again and again by each party. In 1645 it was finally surrendered to the Parliamentarians, and four years later was, by consent of the owner, ordered to be demolished; satisfaction was, however, made to the earl, who, being "put to great straits for the maintenance of his family," petitioned Parliament for relief, and Lord Viscount Campden having been the principal in the ruin of the "Castle, lands, and woods about Belvoyre," it was ordered that £1,500 a year should be paid out of the estates to the earl until £5,000 had been levied. After the execution of the king, his

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MAMMIFORM BOTTLES; AND ROMANO-BRITISH TETINÆ.

lordship disengaged himself from all public affairs, residing occasionally at his town house, near Ivy Bridge, in the Strand, but chiefly at his country seat in Derbyshire, where he displayed the same prodigal hospitality that had distinguished Haddon during its occupancy by his ancestors. In the later years of his life he commenced the re-building of Belvoir in a style of much magnificence; a work he completed in 1668. He died September 29, 1679, and was buried at Bottesford, near there mains of his countess, whose decease occurred in 1671.

*Upton Hall.*

### MEDIEVAL MAMMIFORM BOTTLES.

THE two examples of mammiform vessels, of each of which two views are given, on plate IX., were brought under my notice by my friend the late Mr. F. C. Lukis, F.S.A., the well-known antiquary, whose archæological researches in the Channel Islands led to such important results. The upper example, as will be seen, is of what may be best described as barrel-shape, with neck and mouth in centre of an arched pair of handles—the handles being used for slinging while carrying, and for holding while in use. When carried, this bottle, like the costrel, the black-jack, and others, would be slung by a cord or thong passed through these handles; when not in use, instead of having a flattened side, as some others have, to rest upon, one end is flattened like a barrel for it to stand upon, and the other is modelled in form of a woman's breast; this, of course, in allusion to the use of the vessel, from the mouth of which the person who used it would drink or "suck" the liquor it contained. The engravings show the vessel when filled for carrying, and when empty standing on its flat end.

The next example of this singular kind of vessel, on the lower part of the plate (plate IX.) is also shown in two positions to exhibit its strongly developed mammiform character. It is gourd-shaped, with one side flattened to prevent its rolling when set down, and the other side is a beautifully and delicately formed female breast. Its height is four-and-a-half inches, and it holds about half-a-pint. It is one of the most elegant of vessels of its kind that has come under my notice.

L. JEWITT.

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

ANOTHER QVITE NEVV BOOK OF RIGHT EXCELLENT CHRONOGRAMS  
ISSVED BY I. HILTON, F.S.A.\*

In a previous number (Vol. XXIII. p. 126) we had the gratification of noticing in highly and eminently deserving terms the appearance of Mr. James Hilton's fine and important work on "Chronograms," and now we have the additional satisfaction of announcing the completion and issue by him of a companion volume, of at least equal merit, devoted to the same subject. This excellent volume is entitled, "*Chronograms Continued and Concluded, more than 5000 in Number, a Supplement-Volume to 'Chronograms,' published in the year 1882.*" By James Hilton, F.S.A.

ECCE LECTOR BENEVOLE  
TOMVS ALTER  
OPVS SICVT POTVI PERFECI  
PATROCINIO PRECOR FAVE."

and, like its predecessor, is one about whose merits, both in collection, arrangement, and faultlessly-excellent style of issue, too much praise cannot well be given, or too much said. The labour of getting together and arranging the immense number of examples included in this volume must have been great indeed, and the way in which the task has been accomplished is beyond praise. First we have a number of highly-interesting examples of English Chronograms, or rather of Chronograms in and concerning England, followed by "A Journey to Germany in Search of Chronograms," and a noble collection of those of that empire, the Netherlands, Flanders, Low Countries, and indeed nearly all parts of the globe. These are arranged under separate headings, and present such a variety of subject, and of treatment of the chronogrammatic principle, as no other work has ever given or chronogrammatist attempted. We look upon Mr. Hilton's production as a most valuable contribution to literature, and commend his volumes to the careful attention of our readers. They are beautifully printed on hand-made toned paper, illustrated with a number of *fac-similes*, and bound and got up in that highly-finished and artistic style that characterises all Mr. Elliot Stock's publications.

The compiler gives the clever Chronogram of the year of issue of his present volume (1885) which we introduce as the heading of this notice. We offer him, in addition, the following, which embodies in our opinion of his labours the dates of issue of each of his volumes:—

"THE PAGES OF THESE TVVO VERY LARGE BOOKS BY IAMES HILTON,  
FELLOVV OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIIES OF LONDON,  
ARE LASTING PROOFS OF VVONDROVS SKILL,  
AND, ALL THROVGH, ARE VVELL DONE."

\* London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 4to., p. 632. Illustrated. 1885.

### ANALOGOUS PROVERBS IN TEN LANGUAGES.\*

UNDER this title, and in the most modest fashion, Mrs. E. B. Mawr has, through Mr. Elliot Stock, produced a volume at once unique, clever, and useful. Taking some four hundred or more of our best known and most popular proverbs, she has, as the result of much labour and research, given them, not in our own language alone, but as they occur and are in use in nine others, and thus presents them in all their varieties and bearings as current amongst various peoples and in different countries. It thus becomes a valuable addition to the literature of folk-lore, and will be a useful book of reference to the general student. The languages in which these analogous proverbs are given are English, Roumanian, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese, and Latin. One example will suffice to show the way in which the fair compiler has arranged her work:—

English.—A Golden Key opens any Gate but that of Heaven.

Roumanian.—Cu cheia de aur si deschide portele railui.

French.—L'or force les verroux.

German.—Goldener Hammer bricht eisernes Thor.

Italian.—Chiave d'oro apre ogni porta.

Spanish.—No hay cerradura, si es de oro la ganzaa.

Dutch.—Wanneer de sleutel is van goud,

War is er dan een slot dat houdt?

Danish.—Guld nøgle lukker alle Døre op huden Himlens.

Portuguese.—Nã ha cerradura, se de ouro he a gazda.

Latin.—Auro queque janua panditur.

\* *Analogous Proverbs in Ten Languages.* By Mrs. E. B. MAWR. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. pp. 114, 1885.

## THE ANCIENT COPTIC CHURCHES OF EGYPT.\*

THE aim of this book, says its learned author, "is to make a systematic beginning upon a great subject—the Christian Antiquities of Egypt," and a most worthy beginning has been made. One writer, he continues, "admits that 'the Coptic Church is still the most remarkable monument of primitive Christianity, another that it 'is the only living representative of the most venerable nation of all antiquity'; yet even this doubt has been powerless to create any working interest in the matter, and the result is that few subjects of equal importance have been so singularly neglected. This should not be; for the Copts of to-day, whose very name is an echo of the word Egypt, trace back their lineage to the ancient Egyptians who built the Pyramids, and the ancient tongue is spoken at every Coptic Mass. The Copts were among the first to welcome the tidings of the Gospel, to make a rule of life and worship, and to erect religious buildings: they have upheld the Cross unwaveringly through ages of desperate persecution: and the ritual is now less changed than that of any other community in Christendom. All this, surely, he adds, "is reason enough to recommend the subject to churchman, historian, or antiquary." Well, indeed, is it for the world that the subject has commended itself to the attention of Mr. Butler, who has grappled with it in a masterly spirit, and produced a work that will remain a lasting monument of his industry, research, and skill, and become a standard book to which all after-comers will have to acknowledge indebtedness.

Commencing with an admirable chapter, "On the structure of Coptic Churches in general," the author proceeds to descant upon "Dair-Abu-'s-Sifain at Old Cairo, the Church of Abu-'s-Sifain, the Nunnery known as Dair-al-Banât, and the Churches of Auba Snanûlah and Sitt Miriam," and then describes and writes upon "the ancient Roman Fortress of Babylon and the Churches within it." Next we have equally interesting chapters on "the Minor Churches of Old Cairo," "the Churches of Cairo" in the Hârat-az-Zaailah, and the Hârat-ar-Rûm, and the Chapel of St. Stephen by the Cathedral. These are followed by chapters devoted to a consideration of the Monasteries of the Natrum Valley in the Libyan Desert; and the Churches of Upper Egypt.

The second volume, devoted, not to the buildings and their history, but to their furniture, vestments, rites, and ceremonies, contains chapters on "the Coptic Altar," its fittings, and coverings; the "Eucharistic vessels and altar furniture;" the "furniture and ornaments of the sacred building," including ambons, lecterns, reliquaries, lamps and lights, coronæ, ostrich eggs, bells, musical instruments, mural paintings and pictures; the "Ecclesiastical vestments of the Coptic clergy;" "books, language, and literature of the Copts;" the "seven sacraments—baptism and confirmation, eucharist, penance, orders, matrimony, and anointing of the sick; and on other various rites and ceremonies of the church," including consecration, fixed festivals, and seasons of fasting. The next chapter, one of the most interesting in its bearings on saintly writing, is devoted to "Legends of the Saints," and brings to a close one of the most remarkable and valuable of books. To add to its value the work is illustrated throughout with a large number of carefully-executed engravings, which are of inestimable use for comparison and reference. We give unqualified praise to the work both for its literary, antiquarian, and historical value, and for the admirable way in which it is issued.

\* *The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt.* By Alfred J. Butler, M.A., F.S.A., Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1884. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 378 and 410. Illustrated.

## WIDE-AWAKE STORIES.\*

THE volume with this somewhat irrelevant title contains a most curious and interesting collection of folk-tales, the literal translations of which have already appeared in the *Indian Antiquary*, the *Calcutta Review*, and *Legends of the Panjâb*, and form an important addition to our knowledge of the nursery and people-lore of the Panjâb. The stories, over forty in number, are cleverly told, and appended are voluminous notes, which are of the highest value as explaining phrases and meanings that otherwise would be obscure; and an analysis of the tales on the plan adopted by the Folk-Lore Society of England—these latter most useful and in every way commendable adjuncts, occupying not far short of a hundred and fifty pages. The work is one of considerable merit, and the notes are of permanent and intrinsic value.

\* *Wide-Awake Stories. A Collection of Tales, told by Little Children, between Sunset and Sunrise, in the Panjâb and Kashmir.* By F. A. STEEL and R. C. TEMPLE. Bombay: Education Society's Press. London: Trübner and Co. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 446, 1884.

## THE CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGIST AND CHURCH HISTORIAN.\*

UNDER the above title a new weekly illustrated magazine has been commenced, to which we desire to give a warm and emphatic welcome. So deep is our love for archaeology—a science for the spread and cultivation of which the “RELICUARY” was established more than a quarter of a century ago—and so earnestly have we worked for its advancement, that we cannot but hail with pleasure the appearance of any journal whose aim is its advancement, and whose pages are devoted to its service. The *Christian Archaeologist*, if continued on the same lines as it has begun, has a useful future before it, and will do good work, not only in popularising and extending a love for the antique, but in promoting a study of, and an attention to, the Church, and to all matters of Christian Art and History. The first nine parts are before us, and they contain a large number of brief, but cleverly-written and well digested, papers, on a variety of subjects, among which are articles on the Veronica and other received portraits of our Saviour; Shells as Christian Symbols; Relics of Saints and Martyrs; several on Christian Ring Lore; the Triangle as a Christian Emblem; a series of Sketches of English Bible Translators; a Christian Gem; the Nimbus; an Illustrated Vocabulary of Sacred Archaeology; the Pax; Pendant Reliquaries; Early Christian Inscribed Stones; Pectoral Crosses; and some scores of other subjects, including the Calendars—Sarrum and Old English, Roman, Scottish, French, Spanish, German, and Greek—with admirable notices of the Saints. We cordially commend this serial to our readers, and wish it God speed on the wide and noble mission on which it has entered. We shall hope again and again to have the gratifying task of calling attention to its merits.

\* London: Joseph Thomas, 137, Strand. Weekly. Illustrated.

We again, and with ever increasing pleasure, desire to call attention to the most beautiful and choice of all serials, the *Magazine of Art*, of Messrs. Cassell and Co., the August and September numbers of which are now before us. We know of no art-serial that so completely and admirably carries out its principle, or that so thoroughly deserves support, as it, and assuredly we know none that is so exquisitely illustrated or more beautifully printed. Among the contents of the two numbers which have appeared since our last notice, we cannot but point with warm commendation to the sweetly illustrated papers on “The Dart—Buckfastleigh to New Bridge;” Percy Fitzgerald’s examples of “Old London Doorways;” the continuation of the clever papers on “Current Art” and on the paintings of “Arnold Böcklin;” Mr. J. Romilly Allen’s selection of typical examples of what he calls “Celtic Metalwork” of the Pagan period, which embrace, among others, the fine shield from the Thames, which in no less than twenty-six places—wherever, in fact, a complete circle occurs in the graceful flow of its ornamentation—bears the fylfot. With regard to this article, although we take exception to the matter and to the period assigned, we can take none to the illustrations, which are well chosen and admirably executed. We also desire to call attention to the two full-page engravings, “Unvalued Liberty” and “Chloris;” these, especially the latter, are marvels of beauty. The *Magazine of Art* is now, assuredly, the leading art-publication of the day.

## BY-PATHS OF BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

THE series of books under the above general heading, lately issued by the Religious Tract Society, may assuredly be reckoned among the best, most useful, and most needed of books. Carefully prepared by writers of the very highest and most authoritative standing, illustrated in an admirable manner, and printed and “got-up” in faultless style, they are worthy of every praise, and cannot be too strongly or emphatically commended. They are just the kind of books that are needed to the healthful spread of Bible knowledge, and the Society has done wisely and well in determining upon their issue. The volume on the “*Recent Discoveries on the Temple Hill at Jerusalem*” is by the Rev. J. King, and is a masterly resumé of the results of the past two decades of excavations there carried on. The visitor to Jerusalem can now, to use the author’s own words, see the very stones placed in position by the masons of Solomon. He can explore the surprising system by which water was brought to the Temple Hill and stored there. He can “walk about Zion and go round about her,” and can appreciate yet more fully than past generations that her “foundation is in the holy mountains.” Across the intervening centuries he seems to touch the men of Solomon’s time when he looks upon the very foundation stone which they laid amid the rejoicings of a nation. To understand all this and more, the reader, whether he be a traveller to the Holy Land or a sojourner at home, cannot do better than study the pleasant pages so attractively prepared for him by Mr. King.

“*Babylonian Life and History*,” and its companion volume on “*Egyptian Life and History*”—the former by Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, one of our most enlightened Oriental scholars, and the latter by M. E. Harkness,—are, perhaps, the most

pleasantly and understandably written of any popular books on the subject yet prepared, and give a better insight into the manners, sentiments, arts, religion, and life of the peoples of whom they treat than any others we have seen. That devoted to *Babylonian Life and History* is divided into chapters upon "Babylon according to the Cuneiform Inscriptions;" and "According to the Classical Authors;" "Babylonian History from about B.C. 3800 to 1390;" again, from 1390 to 668;" "The Fall of Nineveh—Nebuchadnezzar—B.C. 668 to 560;" "The Cuneiform Account of the Capture of Babylon by Cyrus—the causes which led to it—B.C. 560 to 530;" "Babylon under the rule of the Persians, and under Seleucus;" "Babylonian Writing and Literature;" "The Babylonian Religion;" and "Babylonian Life and Art." Thus the reader gets an insight into everything that can interest or instruct him, and gains knowledge from every line. The companion Egyptian volume opens with a description of the country, which is followed by a "Sketch of the History of Egypt down to B.C. 332." Then we have chapters on "The Religion of Egypt;" the "Architecture and Art" of the Egyptians, and upon their "Hieroglyphics," "Literature," and "Manners and Customs." Of the illustrations, we can assure our readers they are of the highest class, and scrupulously accurate in all their details.

MESSES. WM. WOOLLAMS and CO., of High Street, near Manchester Square, W., the original makers of non-arsenical paper-hangings, to whose excellence and artistic beauty we have on various occasions called special attention in the "RELICUARY," have, we are glad to perceive, been awarded a bronze medal at the "Inventions" Exhibition for specimens of "Embossed Leather" and "Tergorine," lacquered and decorated, for screens, wall-hangings, etc. The "Tergorine," it is well to remark, is an artificial leather, closely resembling real leather in appearance; non-poisonous, free from unpleasant odour, and washable. Their stand at the Exhibition, in the west arcade of the conservatory, being brilliantly illuminated at night by electric light, has been one of the most attractive and beautiful in the "world's show."

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MR. JUSTIN SIMPSON'S PAPER.

Vol. ii. page 3, line 8, read the next time they are met with is in the year 1492, when, in *Vigilia Apost. Ph. & James* (May 1), William R., with other members of the body corporate being present, the following minute was entered in Book A., etc.

Page 12, note 33.—The Camb. visit of 1684 states that Laur. Farmer had an only son, Anthony. The par. reg. of St. Michael's, Stamford, records the baptism in that church of Thomas, son of Larrance Farmer, gent., & Elizabeth his wife, 31st Oct., 1654. Thomas F. of Casewick, co. Lincoln, esq., made his will 16 Feb. 1681-2 pr. 24 May following. Gives all his manors, lands, and tenements, as well freehold and copyhold, that are not settled upon my wife, for jointure to my trusty friends Edward Payne, esq., my brother, Mr. Edw. Brown, of Horbling, & Mr. Adlard Stukeley, in trust, out of the rents, issues and profits, maintain and educate my only son Edward F. until he was 21, and to raise thereout £1,000 for my daughter Elizabeth, and £1,000 more to each of my daughters, Katherine and Margaret at 21 or day of marriage, and charge my estate with an annual payment of £2 payable to each of the two latter for maintenance to 14, and from that period £30 p. a. till they receive their dower. Should son Edward die s. p. then all his estate revert to my brother Sir Edw. F. and his heirs on condition that my said brother, Sir E. F., shall pay an additional portion to my said 3 daughters the sum of £3,000 to be equally divided, if 2 £4,000, and if but one £5,000. To my son Edw. all my law books, and desire that they may be inventoried and preserved for him by Edw. Pain, one of my said trustees. To wife Anne F. £10 for mourning, also a bond wherein Mr. Samuel Pendock stands bound for the payment of £300 in full satisfaction of the £300 which her father gave her. To all my servants as should be living with me at my dec. half a year's wages. My trustees to act as exors. till son Edw. attains the age of 21, and then he to be sole exor. To my said wife my chariot or great coach which she pleases, and the two bald mares, the yellow bed which she wrought herself with the furniture, chairs and stools thereto belonging. My exors. to take exact note of all my plate, loccat (sic? locket), pendants, and other small jewels, that they may be preserved or disposed of for the good of my son as my said trustees shall think fit. I give to Sir Wm. Ellis, Sir Wm. Yorke, Capt. Hyde, Madam Hatcher, Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Henry

Fane, Mr. Fras. Hatcher, and to my trustees, mourning rings, and whatever rings my said exors. shall think fit. To the poor of Uffington 40s. residue of goods, etc., to pay debts, legacies, & funeral charges. Witnesses, Edw. Brown, Samuel Pendock, Jonathan Taverner, Pr. by Edw. Brown & Adlard Stukeley. Le Neves' Knights says G. F. of Halbeach, co. Lincoln, one of the prothonotaries of the Court of O. P., bapt. at Ratcliffe Culey, co. Leic. 22 Aug. 1600, bur. 14 Dec. 1670, mar. Elizabeth (bapt. at Spalding, 15 June, 1609, mar. there 26 Aug., 1629), dau. of John Oldfield, of Spalding, esq. Their son, Edward, Knighted 14 July, 1660, mar. Margaret, sister and co.-h. of Geo., Viscount Hewitt, of Gowran, Ireland, and had issue (1) Edw., unmar., about 80 in 1700, lives at London; (2) Geo., unmar.; (3) . . . mar. to . . . Mico of . . .

#### PLAGUE RECORD AT PENRITH.

IN the Chancel of Penrith Church, in Cumberland, is a brass plate bearing the following inscription, recording the number of deaths in four towns during the visitation of the Plague in 1598. I copied the inscription during a visit to that most interesting Church.

L. JEWITT.

#### A D MDXCVIII

Ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce  
incubuit, obierunt apud

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| PENRITH .....  | 2260 |
| KENDAL .....   | 2500 |
| RICHMOND ..... | 2200 |
| CARLISLE ..... | 1196 |

Posterî, avertite vos st vivite Ezek.  
xviii. 32.

#### THE FAMILY AND ESTATES OF BURTON, OF DERBYSHIRE.

THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."—Sir,—The favour of a space in your valuable magazine for the following query will very greatly oblige:—

"Burton, Derbyshire."—Can any reader of the "RELIQUARY" inform me where I may find any information concerning the estates (situate chiefly in the parish of Draycott, and between that place and the town of Derby) formerly in the possession of a family of this name, and respecting which there was some litigation, say, 40 years ago.

Yours faithfully,

79, Belgrave Road, Edgbaston.

ALBERT BURTON.

#### DERBYSHIRE M.P.'S.

NATHANIEL HALLOWES, Alderman of Derby, M.P. for Derby, 1640-53. I shall be obliged by any particulars respecting him. Was he the Nathaniel Hallowes who was baptized at St. Werburgh's November 25, 1582, and whose son, Nathaniel, born in 1621, was ancestor of Hallowes of Glapwell Hall? What is the date of his decease?

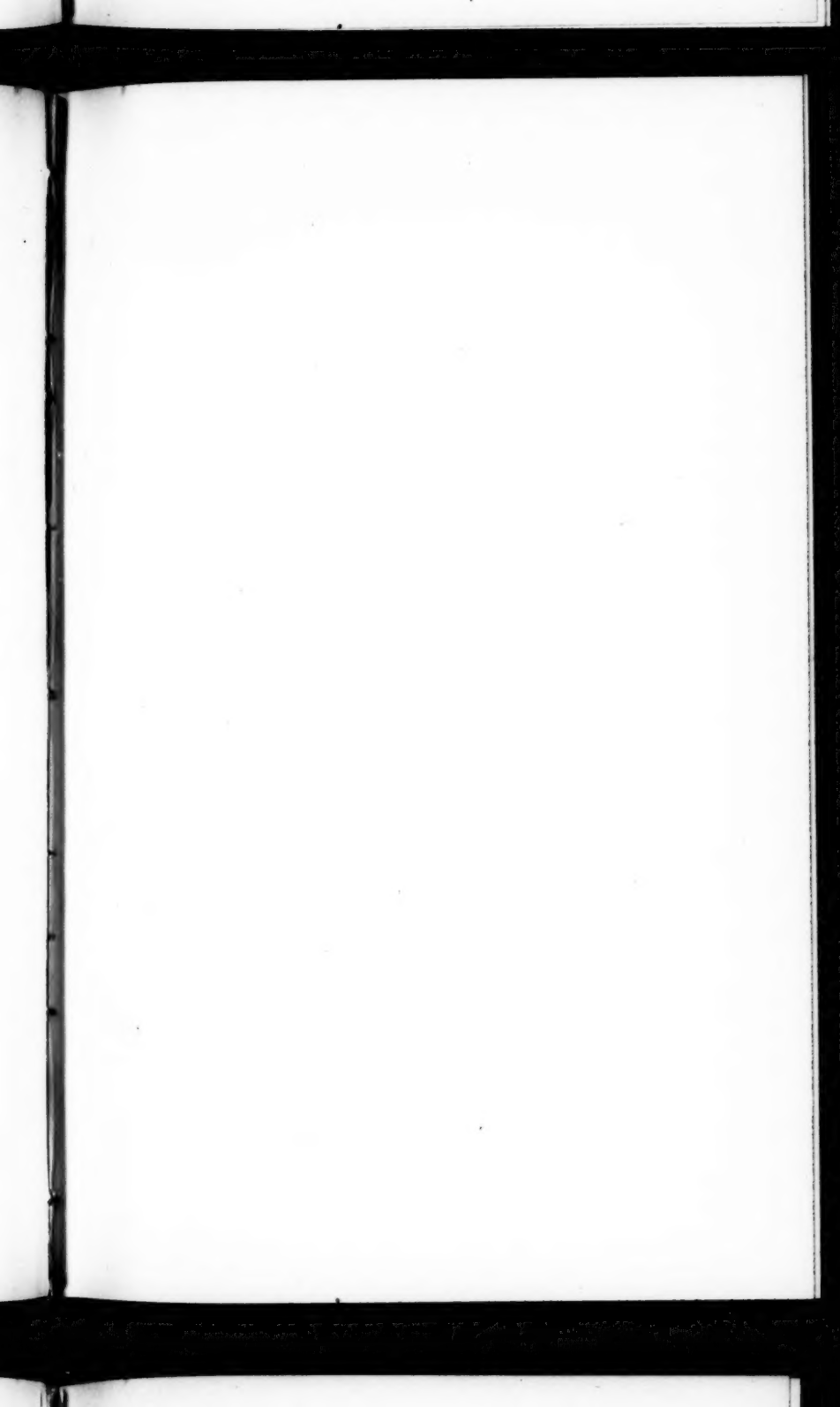
SIR JOHN COKE, Jun., Knight, M.P. for Derbyshire from 1640 till secluded in 1648. He was eldest son of Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to James I., and sold the Manor of Ashbourne to Sir William Boothby. When did he die? It was, I think, before 1659.

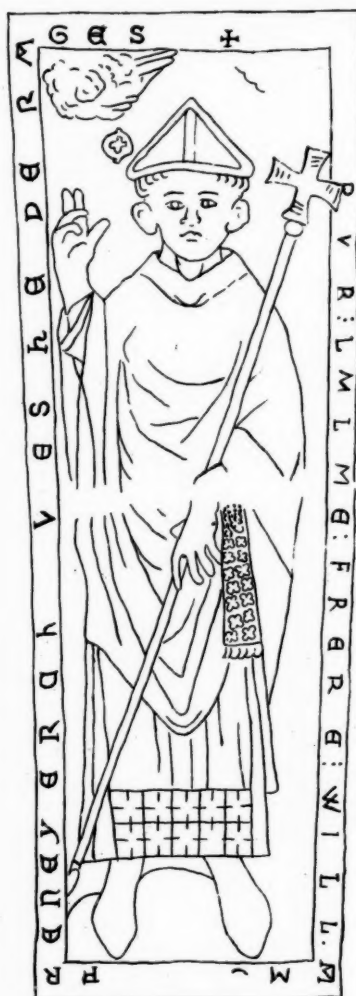
WILLIAM ALLESTREY, M.P. for Derby 1685-87. He was eldest son of Roger Allestre, M.P. for Derby from 1660 till his death in 1664, and nephew of William Allestre, M.P. in Long Parliament. He was admitted a Student of Gray's Inn, 11th May, 1659. What is afterwards known of him? Where can a pedigree of Allestre be seen?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.







INCISED SLAB TO F. WILLIAM DE FRENEY ABP OF RAGES, AT  
RHUDDLAN, NORTH WALES.